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### HISTORY

# Arkady Gaysinsky: Jews and Varangians

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*I am a convinced (and seems to be the only) supporter of the opinion that the trade organization that history knows as «Radiations » then became a partner union of Jewish merchants with Rus warriors and should be called «Radi-Rus ». The formation of this union should be explained from the point of view of historical (domestic) logic*

## Jews and Varangians

Arkady Gaysinsky

One of the most consistent and objective Russian historians, Ivan Zabelin, so defined the basis for understanding history:

«The history of science is not accurate, not mathematics. She is mobile and changeable, like life itself. The foundations of her knowledge are inconsistent with many conflicting testimonies; unstable in the inability to find the exact, decisive, undeniable truth in them. History works on such material, which all consists only of the works and ideas of human life. And life, and even more so lived — is an elusive creature. It is possible to understand and explain it only by the provisions and relations of the same life ».<sup>[1]</sup>



eleven

« Radhonites, or radonites (Hebrew רדחנים (radhanim), arab. الرزنية ar-razania) — wandering Jewish merchants that throughout early Middle Ages controlled trade between Islamic East and Christian Europe by Silk Road and other trading routes creating the first ever permanent trading network, stretching from China and India to Western Europe ».<sup>[2]</sup>

Economists argue that any large production or trade organization (especially the monopoly) cannot exist without reliance on the state. But let's not forget that those who «throughout early Middle Ages controlled trade between Islamic East and Christian Europe» were representatives of that people who had not had their own state for at least 1000 years, so I will express (or join) in the opinion that the formation of the Khazar Kaganat was stimulated by Jews who gained a forgotten sense of security and the possibility of realizing their abilities.

And this, in turn, implies a significant demographic concentration of Jews in the territory of the Kaganat and their participation in its management. The facts that in the Early Middle Ages Khazar Kaganat was recognized as the most influential state in Eastern Europe, and Judaism became its state religion, speak quite eloquently about the weight of this «participation. The economic basis of the authoritarianism of the Khazar Kaganat was provided by significant revenues to the treasury from trade profits and customs duties, which resulted in a multidirectional strengthening of the state's power.

My attempts to prove the important contribution of Jewish merchants –radonites to the history of at least Europe meet an unreasonable, at first glance, objection that such a contribution was not so significant, since it left almost no trace of itself. Indeed, written evidence of radonites is single and is mentioned only in Arabic historical documents, but we must bear in mind that we are not dealing with political metamorphoses of states and peoples, reflected in many documents written by court chronicles, but only with the activities of a trade organization, the main documents of which were (in modern language) ledgers containing mainly figures for comparing debit with credit. It is clear that the need to preserve such books was short-lived.

Therefore, we will search for evidence of the activities of radonites in the very specifics and essence of their activities, which is no different from modern trading organizations.

The management center of the company was located on the shore of the strait between the Black and Azov Seas in the city of Tmutarakani, better known in Arabic sources as Samkers-Jew.

: Arab geographer ibn al — Fakih in «Book of countries », written in the early 10th century, talks about the path of merchant ships through the Bospor Strait:

« ...Then they go by sea to Samkers —Jew (Samkerš al-Jahudi) after which they turn to Slavonia... »<sup>[3]</sup>

Toponym Samkers is also mentioned in that part of the response letter from Khazar Kagan Joseph to the Cordoba Minister Hasdai ibn Shaprut, where Joseph describes the geographical location of the Khazar Kaganat

I am a convinced (and seems to be the only) supporter of the opinion that the trade organization that history knows as «Radiations » then became a partner union of Jewish

merchants with Rus warriors and should be called «Radi-Rus ». The formation of this union should be explained from the point of view of historical (domestic) logic. To begin with, the dew was also the inhabitants of the Taman Peninsula and the closest neighbors of Samkers — Jew:

*«Rus is an island that lies in the sea. And this island has three days of travel for three days and all in trees. And its forests and lands have a lot of moisture ».*<sup>[4]</sup>

Now that «Rus Island » — this is the territory of the northern half of the Taman Peninsula — is considered proven. And the important argument in favor of this evidence is that the main city of «Rusov Islands » was called «Russia » and was on the Taman Peninsula, the Arab traveler al-Idrisi mentions:

*«From the city of Matraha to the city of ar-Rusiya 27 miles. »*<sup>[5]</sup>

«Mathraha » — is Tmutarakan (Samkers-Jew), whose Taman location is beyond doubt.

The transformation of the trade company created by the Jews of the Khazar Kaganate into an international trade monopoly did not happen immediately: this took even years, but decades. And since the delivery of goods by water was and remains much more profitable than land, and the company flourished — there was a need for a permanent rather than a hired fleet, which gave the mentioned benefit. and greater reliability of the delivery of goods for their intended purpose.

Dew became ideal partners of Jewish merchants, because they had an important advantage for their activities: dew was not only professional warriors, but also beautiful sailors « *dew all raids on ships*», And the Jews were rich and, just as importantly, regular customers of security and military services, which were provided by the dew, which obviously received a contractual fee at the beginning, and then a solid percentage of the profits. Of the mercenaries of the — warrior, dew turned into equal companions of merchants.



«Arabic [Herodotus](#)» al-Masudi (first half of 10v), wrote in his book «Gold mines or germination of gems » (translation by B. Zaoder):

*«Rus — a large nation, divided into various categories; among them — one discharge called radonites; they are the most numerous and go on trade to Andalus, Byzantium, Constantinople and to Khazaras »<sup>[6]</sup>.*

There is no doubt that al — Masudi spoke about a single trade organization in which both Jews and Rus participated.

3

It has already been said that the radonites did not leave documentary traces of their activities and that they should be sought in the very specificity and essence of the existence of the trade monopoly

At all times, trade organizations have arranged and are organizing their bases in places of greatest favor for the main goal of their activity: to maximize profit at the lowest cost. Such bases are called «»:

*«Factory, Trading Post ([fr. factorie](#)) — trading [settlement](#) ([post](#)) formed by foreign (most often European) [merchants](#) in the territory of another state or colony »<sup>[7]</sup>*

Trade routes were laid to the bases, and the bases themselves turned into stations and settlements. Over time, for various reasons, some villages disappeared or stopped in the development of — others turned into large cities and became centers of regions and even states.

In Europe, the following factories formed by the trade and military union «Radi-Rus » are proven:

Kiev Rus (Sambat)

Prielmen's Russia

Danube Russia

Frank Rus (Artania).

Varazha Rus

There is no doubt that the facts of «Buildings – Russia » were available not only in European countries, but also in the territories of other states through which the trade routes of the creators of the first ever permanent distribution network, stretching from [China](#) and [India](#) to Western Europe.

4

And now it is possible to approach the topic given by the title of this article and find out (at least in the first approximation): how and why the monk of the Kiev Pechersky Monastery, author of «Tales of temporary years » Nestor «crossed » with Jewish merchants.

*In the year 6370 (862). They drove the Varangians out of the sea, and did not give them a tribute, and began to own themselves, and there was no truth among them, and a clan stood in the clan, and they had a manor, and began to fight with each other. And they said to themselves: «Let's look for a prince who would own us and judge rightfully ». And they went overseas to the Varangians, to the Rus. Those mittens were called Russia, as others are called Swedes, and other Normans and Angles, as well as other Gotlanders, — that's what these said. The land said to the miracle, the Slavs, the curves and the whole: «Our land is great and plentiful, but there is no order in it. Come to prince and own us ». And the three brothers were elected with their generations, and took the whole Russia with them, and the eldest, Rurik, in Novgorod, and the other, Sineus, — on Beloozer, and the third,*

*Truvor, — in Izborsk came and sat down. And from those Varangians the Russian land » was nicknamed*

God alone knows how many disputes and mutual reproaches and how many thousands of pages the passage has given rise already because the people or tribe «the Varangians called the Russia » appears only in «PVL » — nowhere else. Also only in «PVL » The Baltic Sea is called Varazha. In the end, the academician of Russian history Boris Rybakov summed up the discussions about the beginning of Russian statehood:

*«It has been suggested that Sineus and Trubvor did not exist, and the chronicler literally conveyed the words of the Old Swedish language «sune hus » and «thru varing », meaning «with his genus » and «faithful friend. This implies the existence of a document in the Old Swedish language. A translation of some Scandinavian legend about the activities of Rurik fell into the annals, and a Novgorodian who did not know Swedish well accepted the traditional environment of the king for the names of his brother. The credibility of the legend and, in particular, its geographical part is not great »[8].*

The famous linguist and historian Dmitry writes about the same. Likhachev in the preface to one of the Gumilyov books: «L.N. Chronicler Nestor Gumilyov refuses trust, relying on the work of A.A. Shakhmatova and the author of these lines »[9].

But, notice that B. Rybakov accuses the chronicler only indirectly: well, Nestor Varangians-Rus — didn't come up with a legend or myth, but some kind of Scandinavian document in the Old Swedish language, which was incorrectly translated. And here's what is remarkable: the director of the Institute of History was right, although he did not know (or pretended not to know) how it really was with this very «vocation of the Varangians ».

## First note

Connected with the trade factor founded by the union «Radi-Rus » in the north of Scandinavia on the coast of Varanger-fjord and therefore called «Varazha ». It would seem that what fact is located at the Arctic Circle, can we talk about? But it turns out that Varanger-fjord was and remains far from such an unsuitable place for living:

*«Varangerfjord, also the Varyazhsky Gulf and the Gulf of Varen (Norwegian Varangerfjord) — bay in Barents Sea. Forms good harbors. Thanks Golfstream the bay freezes only in the harshest winters.<sup>]</sup> Rich in fish. On the shore are mine deposits with predominance lead and zinc»<sup>[10]</sup>*

*«Vadso — small Norwegian shopping town on the northern shore of the Varanger Fiord. under a latitude of 70 ° 5 ' and longitude 0 ° 34 '. Thanks to the cover from the north of the mountainous Varazha Peninsula, from the south — a small rocky islet that gives a calm raid, thanks also to the eternal freezing of Varanger, that is, the possibility of constant shipping. The average summer temperature here is 8 °., and the winters are around —10 °.; frosts more than 10 ° are rare»<sup>[eleven]</sup>.*

Where there is the possibility of making a profit — this opportunity will be necessarily used: this is the immutable law (speaking in the modern language) of the business. And Varangherfjord provided such an opportunity:

firstly, it was a nodal base for the development of the rich fur territories of the North of Europe and then the delivery of goods by convenient sea to the Mediterranean Sea and further to the southern and southeastern markets;

secondly, the fact that on the shore of Varangerfjord «dominated mine deposits are located lead and zinc» made these territories a subject of commercial interest — all the more so since the fields were near the ship's parking lots.

## Second note

Why did the facts of the company «Radi-Rus » in history remain under the names «Russia » despite the fact that its functional basis was still merchants.? Moreover, in the above message of Mavody — about the unity of Jews and Rus within the framework of the trade monopoly, its merchant unit is named «*the most numerous* »

But Mududi was hardly familiar with the organizational structure of the trade union: the Rus, of course, exceeded the number «of radonites ». It is quite clear that to protect the caravan routes, places of rest, hairs, not to mention the facts, more warriors were required than merchants, although it is also obvious that if necessary, everyone took up arms. Of course, merchants paid priority attention in places of trade, but throughout the «trade routes in appearance » there were Russ that were constantly with merchants and remained at the nodal points of the caravan tracks «after merchants ». The main number of factors were the — Russ, in part, the message of Idrisi:

*«Shumen[12] — a crowded city in which there is a Russian government (office) This is a flowering city, it has crowded bazaars and an abundance of natural wealth. It is located on the » mountain.[thirteen].*

Since Taman Rus had a military structure on its organizational basis, a feature of which was strict discipline, then proven and skillful warriors were selected for cooperation with merchants. One of the important selection requirements was the need for permanent residence of the Rus where goods were purchased, stored and sold — this circumstance detects evidence of the habitat of the Rus away from the coast of Taurida. There is no doubt that the facts of «Buildings – Russia » were available not only in European countries, but also in the territories of other states through which the trade routes of the creators of the first ever permanent distribution network, stretching from [China](#) and [India](#) to Western Europe ..

I believe that the basis of the legend that the chronicler knew and which he «adapted » to the history of Russia was such historical realities:

In the north of present-day Norway, on the banks of the Varangerfjord in the Early Middle Ages, there was a fact of the trade and military union «Radia-Rus. The number of Rus in this fact was significant, since the fact had a large fleet providing merchants with the purchase of goods from residents of northern coasts of Europe, and then delivery to destination. The number of soldiers guarding the very territory was also quite large.

The factor was called «Varazha » by the name of the area in which it was located (like the Podniprovskaia or the Priilma), and its inhabitants — by carriages. Varyazh Rus — descendants of Taman Rus lived here for several generations and considered this harsh land their homeland.

By the time the events described, the trade activities of the union began to decline due to Arab conquests that blocked the main caravan routes; it is also clear that the conquerors preferred their trading class. Varazha factory lost its original value: the merchants left, and the Rus living there remained «out of work ». What «new business » did the original sailors and skilled warriors do? The answer to this question is unequivocal — in what they did earlier: the provision of military and security services, and now (free from any partnership obligations) even raids and robberies.

The Varazha factory, of course, was well known to the peoples of the north-west of Eastern Europe, including the Chud, Woven, Merya, Krivichi tribes — this is stated in a chronicle story, beginning with a message about the dannic relations between these tribes and «bys from the prison ».

*«In the year 6367 (859). The dummies from the prison paid tribute to the miracle, and from the word, and from the measure, and with the curves ».*

It is not known when the data relations began and how long continued, but these relations had no power basis: nothing is said about the clashes between the Varangians and tribes, but the story is limited to the word «expelled », that is, «refused services ».

*«In 862 g. «drove the Varangians out of the sea and did not give them ».*

So a miracle, a word, curvits and the whole paid tribute not to some people who subjugated them, but to those whose activities in the territories of tribes contributed to the observance of order here. But, having ascertained the possibility of a further conflict-free independent existence, the tribes again turned to the Rusi Varangians: *«Come to prince and own us »*:

*«A ruler of another's origin, by virtue of his neutrality, was useful for maintaining unity; judging by the annals, a similar situation developed in the north, where friction between the Slovenes and neighboring tribes was an occasion for the calling of strangers».*[\[14\]](#)

7

The peoples of Western and Central Europe, their eastern neighbors, traditionally considered in every sense the successors of the Scythians, and the Rus called «tauride Scythians ». The choice of Prince Vladimir Svyatoslavich and adoption at the end of the 10th century The Kievan Rus of Christianity as the state religion became an objective evidence of its European identification — all the more so since the lands beyond the eastern borders of Kievan Rus belonged mainly to hostile nomadic peoples. In other words, the «Scythian » origin for the descendants of Rurik looked (say so) not prestigious.

It is possible that Prince Yaroslav Vladimirovich, nicknamed «Wise », thought about directing the history of Russia to «the desired channel » — it was he who was the first of the Kiev rulers «broke through the window to Europe », establishing a friendly relationship with Sweden.

Let's not forget that the mother of the following Grand Duchies: Izyaslav Yaroslavich and Vsevolod Yaroslavich was the Norwegian princess Ingegerd, and the mother of Svyatopolk Izaslavich — Gertrude Polish, a very educated woman — (in Poland she is considered the oldest writer whose name has been preserved).

At all times, the concept of «prohibited information is known » — rulers decide: what people do not need to know. Such decisions concern the most diverse aspects of the existence of the state, but the attitude to certain facts of its history does not take the last place: the state protects the story that it considers correct ».

In this case, we are talking about the decision to start Russian statehood from varyag-skadinavas, and not from taurik dew and undoubtedly the fact that the chronicle was born as a result of a clear indication: where should «go Russian land ». The mention of «Tarik Rus » has been severely prohibited to date

Nestor had to adapt to the «directives » -hence the multiple inconsistencies and inconsistencies in the description of the formation of the Russian state from the moment of calling the Varangians to the time of the baptism of Russia.

How the efforts (cross) of the chronicler — ended is known:

*«The first doubts about the veracity of the events set forth in «PVL » are contained in «[Stories of the State of Russia](#)» written [N.M.Karamzin](#).... Famous Russian Source [M.D.Praselykov](#) spoke of the story of temporary years as «artificial and unreliable » historical source »<sup>[\[fifteen\]](#)</sup>.*

.And since the main document of the formation of Russian statehood contradicts historical logic, it had to be protected and still protected from encroachments by seekers of truth (one of these «seekers » was A.S. Pushkin — for which, obviously, suffered).

Why «PVL » is named «*«artificial and unreliable historical source »* — we will leave many of its commentators on the conscience, but it was the fact of «calling » Rus — Varang Nestor did not come up with and in order to avoid misunderstandings emphasized:

*«And three brothers were elected with their families, and took with them the whole Russia »,*

then bish varyag-rusi «there is no left behind the sea » and there is nothing to look for them

By the time the events described in the Scandinavian legend used by Nestor in «Tales of temporary years » — Kiev, which became a continuation of the customs point — of the Sambat fortress, had long existed.

Your brief appeal<sup>[\[sixteen\]](#)</sup> to one of the episodes of the almost forgotten history of the radonites, I conclude with a reminder:



« There are speculations in historical literature that it is the radonites that Europe is obliged to get acquainted with such inventions as [Arabic numerals](#) and chinese [paper](#). After the disappearance of the radonites, trade along the Silk Road stalled, and eastern spices » disappeared from the diet of Europeans for several centuries<sup>[17]</sup>

## Notes:

[1] I.E. Zabelin «History of Russian life since ancient times

[2] Wikipedia. Radanites

[3] Tsit according to B.A. Rybakov. Kiev Rus and Russian principalities 12 — 13v. Nauka. Moscow. 1982.s.335.

[4] Cit. According to B.A. Rybakov. Kiev Rus and Russian principalities 12 — 3v. Nauka. M. 1982.s.343

[5] V.A. Zakharov. «Tmutarakan and «The Word of Igor's Regiment ». In the word about the regiment of Igor. M. Nauka. 1988.s. 215.

[6] B.N. Zahoder. Caspian Code of Information on Eastern Europe. M. 1962.

[7] Wikipedia. Factories.

[8] B.N. Rybakov. Kiev Rus and Russian principalities. Nauka. M 1982.s. 298

[9] L.N. Gumilyov. Ancient Russia and the Great Steppe. Thought. Moscow. 1989.s. 9.

[10] Wikipedia. Varangfjord.

[eleven]Encyclopedic Dictionary F.A. Brockhaus and I.A. Efron

[12] City in Danube Russia

[thirteen] Tsit.po B. Rybakov. Uk.s. 180.

[14] Kh. Lovmyansky

[fifteen] Wikipedia

[sixteen] Much more detailed in my book «Radi-Rus. Exercises in the historical logic of ».

[17] Radanites. Wikipedia



PREVIOUS POST

**Mikhail Edes: In the brutal circle (End)**

NEXT ENTRY

**Oleg Katz: Leningrad of my memory**

## 3 comments for “Arkady Gaysinsky: Jews and Varangians”

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**Nikolay** 03/21/2022 at 14:22

This text looks something like an attempt by some modern African-Americans to prove that they founded Egyptian civilization, about which there is even a popular meme on the Internet «WE WUZ KANGZ. » This is absolutely one-on-one, only with nuances, of course. «We were still Russian! »



REPLY



**Oleg Katz** 03/04/2022 at 19:44

Very believable and interesting. In this regard, you can still try to shed light on the origin of the Zmieval. The only thing that usually confuses an unpretentious reader is the singing thought — well, again everything from the Jews))) But you are not on purpose)))



REPLY



**Arkady** 03/05/2022 at 11:15

Dear Oleg!  
And we, let's not be embarrassed: not everything is «from the Jews », but much is significant.



REPLY

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## FRESH NOTES

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Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year

Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

Victor Sokolovsky: Inevitability of the word

Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes

Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness

## FRESH COMMENTS

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- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Kramm** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Sam** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Michael Vernik** to record Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes
- **Sam** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
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- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Lev kabzon** to record Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **L. Berenson** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Ella Graifer** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Valerian Bromov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Lev Madorsky** to record Victor Sokolovsky: Inevitability of the word
- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Inna Belenkaya: «The language of antiquity is the language of childhood ... »
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Inna Belenkaya** to record Inna Belenkaya: «The language of antiquity is the language of childhood ... »
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HIS OPINION

## Arkady Gaysinsky: Radanites

🕒 11/06/2017 💬 5

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*In Hebrew, «Radan» — «unlimited ruler, dictator», and such an explanation of the origin of the word «radonites» seems much more convincing than based on Iranian dialects.*

## Radanites

Arkady Gaysinsky

eleven

There is a very important fact in the history of the European Jewish diaspora, without which not only the history of European Jews, but also the peoples of Europe can be fully

understood. In view of the Jewish trade and merchant organization, known as «Buildings » - respectively, those who took part in its activities were called «radonites ».



Very little mention has been made of radonites in historical sources; the most well-known and most frequently cited — in the «Book of Ways and States » — the earliest of the Arab geographical treatises preserved to this day, compiled no later than 885/886. by the head of the post offices of northern Persia [ibn Hordadbeh](#):

*«The path of Jewish merchants of radonites who speak Persian, Romanian, French, Handalusian, Slavic: they travel from west to east and from east to west by sea and land. They carry eunuchs, maidservants, boys, silk, furs and swords. They board ships in France in the West Sea, head to Pharma .... On the way back they take musk, aloe, camphor, cinnamon and other works of the eastern countries ... »*[\[1\]](#).

From the above it follows that the organization «Buildings » was well known already in IX. and therefore formed much earlier than this time.

## 2

The interest shown by historians in the radonites was limited to the information mentioned by their poverty, from which a conclusion was made about the limited influence of radonites on the life of modern states. However, with a more careful look at the activities of the radonites, it turns out that it was much more significant than it seems, and the role of radonites in the development of some regions of Eastern Europe can be considered decisive.

One of the first Russian historians to understand this was Lev Gumilyov, who had his essentially true, but painted with personal impressions point of view on the activities of radonites:

«Jewish merchants called the Rakhdonites, who seized into their own hands the monopoly of caravan trade between China and Europe »[\[2\]](#).

He also gave his explanation of the etymology of this word, producing it from two Persian: «rah » - « road » and «don-know », that is, — knowledgeable roads, thereby claiming that the basis of the radonites were immigrants from the Iranian Jewish community[\[3\]](#).

But let's pay attention: in L. Gumilyov this word has the form of «rahdonites », different from the adopted — this is explained by the historian's desire to produce it from Iranian roots, although it is well known that Jewish merchants who monopolistically traded between Europe and Asia called «radia ». Doubt about the meaning of the word in Iranian origin also causes its semantic content: «knowledgeable roads » — the definition is rather vague, applicable, rather, to travelers and conductors than to merchants themselves, whose main function was to sell goods, rather than knowledge of roads.

To confirm the opinion expressed, we will approach the fact of the existence of radonites from the perspective of their real activities and ask ourselves: is it not too lightly that we perceive the definition of «monopoly », despite the fact that all scientists with the monopoly of radonites in trade between Europe and China agree with this issue?

But what is a monopoly in general? First of all, a business or trade organization (association) that fully controls the prices of goods and services in the industry where it operates. So, if the radonites were monopolists, then imagine:

1.What was the scale of the monopoly if it held in its hands «the lion's share » trade operations between the two continents — Europe and Asia.

2.What a lot of questions and problems had to be solved: the exploration of new trade routes and markets, the creation of basic villages, the arrangement of stops (stations), including the construction of premises for people and animals, the maintenance of roads, hairs, and water sources.

3.What a clear and ramified management system should have been in order to ensure such a scope of activity.

So, returning to the etymology of the word «radonitis », it can and should be explained based on the very essence of the existence of the monopoly. Both in the Early Middle Ages and today, the concept of «monopoly » put the same meaning: the domination of the few, dictates within the boundaries of their activities. In Hebrew, «Radan » — «unlimited ruler, dictator », and such an explanation of the origin of the word «radonites » seems much more convincing than based on Iranian dialects.

### 3

Radanites *«travel from west to east and from east to west by sea and land. They carry eunuchs, maidservants, boys, silk, furs and swords. They board ships in France in the West Sea, head to Pharma .... On the way back they take musk, aloe, camphor, cinnamon and other works of the eastern countries ... ».*

Sea trade caravans needed protection as well as land — because piracy in those days was the same natural way of existence as robbery on land, and the risk of being in the hands of the carriers themselves — was also not excluded. Therefore, it was much preferable to have your own ships with reliable and skilled crews.

The presence of the radonites of their own fleet has a certificate of — it is in that story from medieval chronicles that reports an event that happened in IX. on the southern coast of France:

*«Once, in some coastal city of southern France, the emperor (Karl the Great) sat at dinner when foreign ships appeared in the harbor. Some thought them **Jewish** others — African, some —English, but everyone thought it was merchant ships. But Karl, by the way of building and speed of movement, guessed their purpose and said: «These vessels are not with goods, but with mortal people ». Everyone immediately seized their weapons and hastened to the harbor to meet*

*these guests. However, the Vikings, noting that Karl himself was here, quickly turned into the sea and disappeared like lightning »<sup>[4]</sup>.*

From the above passage it follows that in the Middle Ages Jewish ships were well known that differed from, for example, *African or English*, «*but everyone thought it was merchant ships* »

But what kind of Jewish ships can we talk about if the presence of such involves reliance on the state in whose territory ships would be built and based —because Jews have not had their own state for almost a thousand and a half years?

Knowledge of the political situation on the Euro-Asian continent in the IX. gives the right to argue that such a country where the ships of Jewish merchants could be based was the Khazar Kaganat. But how then to relate to the message of al-Madudi that «*the Khazar king has no courts, and his people are not used to them*»? — it is reliably known that in historical sources there is not a single mention of truly Khazar courts and Khazar merchants. And here we find another proof of the innocence of those who believe that the Khazar Kaganat was only a «sign » of a state actually owned by Jews.

Arabic geographer ibn al-Fakih in «Book of countries », written at the beginning of the X century, talks about the path of merchant ships passing through the Bospor Strait from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea: « ... *Then they go by sea to Samkush-Hebrew (Samkersh-Hebrew), after which they turn to Slavonia ...* »<sup>[5]</sup>

The opinion of historians that under «is recognized as justified*Samkush-Jew*» one should understand Tmutarakan (current Taman), which belongs in ancient times to the Khazar Kaganat, but is controlled, as it turned out, by Jews.

In other words, the Jews of — could have their own ships (and as we see), since there were the main conditions for their existence.

[1] P.G. Bulgakov. Book of ways and states of Ibn-Hordadbeh. Palestinian collection. L. 1958. no. 3/66, ss. 127-136.

[2] L.N. Gumilyov. Ancient Russia and the Great Steppe

[3] L.N. Gumilyov. Ancient Russia ... p. 127.

[4] Anders Strinholm. Viking campaigns. M. As. p.29

[5] cit. by B.A. Fishermen. Kiev Rus and Russian principalities of the 12-13th centuries Science. Moscow. 1982. p. 335.



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## 5 comments for “Arkady Gaysinsky: Radanites”



**Asya Kramer** 11/08/2017 at 02:04

Arkady, read this work of Archipov «if possible [About one name of Kiev](#)» — then discuss. You probably knew all this, but it is very detailed there. We are talking about the name of Kiev — Sambatos.



REPLY

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**Arkady Gaysinsky** 11/07/2017 at 18:40

Dear Asya!

You know, of course, that \ » the first mention in the sources \ » of some historical fact or phenomenon \ » often lags far behind in time from its real existence. For example, the mention in the Jerusalem Talmud (4 AD) of the Sambathion River historical logic leads to radonites, but, unfortunately, the chain requires this book.



REPLY

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**Arkady Gaysinsky** 11/07/2017 at 00:21

Dear Boris!

Thank you for your attention to my work and a fair remark.

After 27 years in Israel, I inform you that the verb «to rule, to conquer » has the root » רדח », but since the sources of Jewish merchants are called «traditions », I considered it best to stick to the vocabulary: «Radhonites רדחנים radhanim, arab. الرذنية ar-razania ».In this case, it doesn't matter «radonites » or «khenites », but the etymology of this definition that I proposed, based on the language of Jewish merchants, «holding the trade monopoly », and not «the origin of this term is not quite clear (probably from Persian>



REPLY





**Boris geller** 11/06/2017 at 07:06

Everything in linguistics is open.  
Here, today – RADANITIES.  
And for Kiev, joy:  
Well, that's all from the word RADE,  
And the Japanese are right there:  
After all, the DANs give in vain ...

Dear author, you have been living in Israel for 27 years.  
The word RODAN is written through «O », — if in Russian, and through «BAV », — if in Hebrew.



REPLY



**Asya Kramer** 11/06/2017 at 01:00

The material is interesting. But as always, everything rests on the chronology. In your previous material, also very interesting, you said that the Semitic roots in Russian words could be brought by the Rodonite merchants. Now it has become clear that you are talking about the 9th century AD. It is too late to get into the basis of the language, in the name. Chronology is becoming an even more important task than the geography of movements itself. The same Vyach. Ivanov and T. Gamkrelidze wrote about the time much earlier, somewhere in the area of «Assyrian captivity », i.e. 700s BC And the rhodonites went in due time, and probably also brought a lot of things ... F



REPLY

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« Jan

## FRESH NOTES

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Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man

Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year

Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

Victor Sokolovsky: Inevitability of the word

Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes

## FRESH COMMENTS

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- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Inna Belenkaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **ALokshin to Joseph K.** to record Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness
- **Leonid Zuborev** to record Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man

- **Victor (Brookline)** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Victor Seidentreger** to record Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
- **Eugene** to record Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
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- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Kramm** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Nelli epelman** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Sam** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Joseph K** to record Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?

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HIS OPINION

## Arkady Gaysinsky: And also about radonites

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*Jewish merchants had an insoluble problem that prevented the movement of capital from the trade sector to the industrial sector: the richest merchants, without their own country, could not and did not want to «dissipate » capital «in the form of buildings or long-term land improvements », having a sad experience of pogroms and exile.*

## And more about the radonites

Arkady Gaysinsky

eleven



To the most outstanding representatives of various professions we attach the epithet «great » :: great commander, great scientist, great writer, etc. But did anyone hear this epithet attached to the merchants: a great merchant .?



And what kind of «great merchants » can we talk about if until relatively recently this occupation was not respected, despite the fact that from the time of the division of labor to this day there is nothing more familiar for a person than participation in trade relations, starting with a bakery near the house. That is why the merchant's work seems to be something mundane, with its main and frank goal, one — profit. This has its own reason: if a merchant suffers deprivation or even risks his life, then only his personal interest is behind it. In this sense, a merchant cannot be compared, for example, with a doctor who created a vaccine against a deadly disease and tried its effect on himself, or with a pilot who died in a test of an airplane — in other words, the word «feat » is not applicable to merchant activity.

## 2

Christopher Columbus had no thoughts «to open America » — he expected, heading west, to find a shorter sea route for Spanish merchants to India.

It is known that Fernand Magellan did not intend to make a trip around the world: his intention was also to find the west sea route to the Spice Islands (Moluk Islands) — and return back.

And if Columbus and Magellan are called discoverers, then why not call those who carried out the first merchant caravans from Europe to Asia or sailed on ships to distant lands for another 8 (!) centuries to Columbus? And although the concept of «the great merchant » has not been embodied in specific personalities — it has the right to exist as a generalizing concept. We will talk about the trade organization «Buildings » created by Jewish merchants.

Historical documents and information reporting on the activities of «wandering Jewish merchants», practically not preserved. The most famous of them is in «*Book of Ways and Countries* »:

*«Kitab al — masalik wa-l-mamalik » — the earliest of the Arab geographical treatises that have survived to this day, compiled in the 9th century by the head of the Northern Persia ibn Khordadbeh. According to most researchers, the work was created in two stages: the first option was completed in 846/847, and the second, supplemented, — no later than 885/886 »<sup>[1]</sup>:*

*«73 b. The path of the Jewish merchants of al-Radania, who speak Persian, Russian, along — east to west by sea and land » Arabic, French, Handalusian and Slavic; they travel from west to east and from east to west by sea and sushi ... they will ascend, eunuchs. pass by land to Kulzum (Suez), then by sea to Al-Jar and Jeddah, then to Sindh, Gind and Sin (China) ... Some of them go to Kustantine, and some return to Franju ».*

In a concise form, this message looks like this:

*«Radhonites, or radonites — wandering Jewish merchants who controlled the trade between the Islamic East and Christian Europe along the Silk Road and other trade routes throughout the Early Middle Ages, creating the first ever permanent trading network that lasted from China and India to Western Europe »<sup>[2]</sup>.*

Let's clarify:

*«throughout the Early Middle Ages»* — the period of European history that began after the fall of the Western Roman Empire. It lasted about six centuries, from about 476 to 1100.

Regarding the indicated initial date, the total residence time of Jews in the diaspora was at least 15 centuries.

«*created the first ever permanent trading network*». I give in this regard the point of view of the Russian historian Leo Gumilyov — true, in fact, but painted by his personal preferences for the activities of radonites:

«*Jewish merchants called the Rakhdonites, who seized into their own hands the monopoly of caravan trade between China and Europe. Trade was fabulously profitable, because it was not selling consumer goods needed for the population, but luxury goods. Translated into the concepts of the XX century. this trade corresponded to foreign exchange transactions and the resale of drugs*»<sup>[3]</sup>.

The author of this quote did not hide his attitude towards the Jews: according to his firm conviction, they either parasitize other gullible peoples, or seek to capture something «-: in this case «*captured the monopoly of caravan trade between China and Europe*». Perhaps Gumilyova was fascinated by the phrase «the Jews captured » and he lost sight of the radonites, «*created the first (!) in history, the permanent trading network* » could not «capture » something that did not exist before — and really were monopolists.

So the etymology of the word «radonites » comes from the very essence of the existence of the monopoly: in the Early Middle Ages, and today the concept of «monopoly » has the same meaning: the domination of the few, dictates within the boundaries of their activities.

In Hebrew «רודן (grant) — «unlimited power », and such an explanation of the origin of the word «radonites », of course, is much more convincing than accepted, based on Iranian adverbs <TAG>

To confirm the opinion expressed, we will approach the fact of the existence of radonites from the perspective of their real activities and ask ourselves: is it not too lightly that we perceive the definition of «monopoly », despite the fact that all scientists with the monopoly of radonites in trade between Europe and China agree with this topic?

But what is a monopoly in general? First of all, — is an economic or trade organization (association) that fully controls the prices of goods and services in the industry where it operates.

So, if the radonites were monopolists, then imagine, a 21st century resident who enjoys such blessings and opportunities of civilization, about which our distant ancestors «could not say in a fairy tale or describe ».

What was the scale of the monopoly if it «held in its hands » trade operations between the two continents — Europe and Asia.

What a lot of questions and problems had to be solved: the exploration of new trade routes and markets, the creation of basic villages, the arrangement of stops (stations), including the construction of premises for people and animals, the maintenance of roads, hays, and water sources.

Therefore, reproaching the radonites for their inattention to the needs of the population, L. Gumilyov all — is forced to admit that «fabulous profits » were a prerequisite for the activities of the trade organization:

*«Only such super-profits covered the costs of transportation and maintenance in the order of the route on which domes were built over sources and ponds, hangers were put indicating the direction of the road, caravanserais were built for overnight or days on particularly hot days »<sup>[4]</sup>.*

#### 4

The organizational scrap of large trade organizations leading international trade has been and remains the following factors:

*«Factory, Trading Post ([fr. factorie](#)) — trading [settlement](#) ([post](#)) formed by foreign (most often European) [merchants](#) in the territory of another state or colony »<sup>[5]</sup>*

At all times, trade organizations have arranged and are organizing their bases in places of greatest favor for the main goal of their activity: to maximize profit at the lowest cost

Trade routes formed between such bases, and the bases themselves turned into stations and settlements. Over time, for various reasons, some villages disappeared or stopped in the development of — others turned into large cities and became centers of regions and even states.

*«Originally located in remote sparsely populated areas, some trading posts eventually turned into villages and even cities».<sup>[6]</sup>*

In Europe, evidence<sup>[7]</sup> the existence of the following factors formed by the trading company «Buildings »:

- Podneprovskaya Factory
- Pridunayskaya Factory
- Factory Frank
- Varyazhskoye factory
- Phatoria Priilmen

There is no doubt that the facts of «Buildings – Russia » were available not only in European countries, but also in the territories of other states through which the trading routes of the creators of the first ever permanent trading network, stretching from China and India to Western Europe, passed .

*«There are speculations in historical literature that it is the radonites that Europe is obliged to get acquainted with such inventions as [Arabic numerals](#) and chinese [paper](#). After the disappearance of the radonites, trade along the Silk Road stalled, and eastern spices » disappeared from the diet of Europeans for several centuries<sup>[8]</sup>*

It is very likely that the stories about the tribes involved in Judaism, living in Afghanistan, India, China and even Japan, should not be associated with «missing tribes », but with the

activities of radonites.

## 5

But the radonites faced problems no less (and, probably, more) important than the organizational — this is a contractual relationship with those countries and cities through whose territory trade routes ran. Each trade caravan had clear instructions and instructions for the main activity in each particular country, as well as providing for possible unforeseen situations. The work of the caravans was hard and dangerous.

Therefore, realizing the many problems and difficulties that the radonites had to solve, one cannot but understand that «the first ever permanent trading network » should have been managed from a single center that provides such a scope of activity. Where was this center located?

Professor of the University of Cambridge, Ukrainian by origin Omelyan Prtsak, believes that:

« ..... As my research showed, — Radagania had its base in Roman southern Galia, firstly, in the coastal areas of Arl-Marseille »

Indeed, in the indicated area you can find traces of the presence of radonites, but these traces are insignificant in order to connect them with the presence of the management center of a huge company here. Here is the Frank Trade Factory, also known as Artania.

The management center of the company «Buildings » must be sought where the Jews had the greatest confidence in their safety. In the Early Middle Ages, the situation of Jews in Western and Central Europe was rather precarious, entirely dependent on the whims of those large and small lords with whom they had to live. The only country where Jews not only felt completely safe, but also took part in its management — was the Khazar Kaganat, in which state support for Jewish merchants should be sought. It is possible that this state of Jews created «for themselves ».

The management of the trading company «Buildings » was located in the Khazar Kaganat Tmutarakani, therefore it was known under a different name: «Samkerts-Jew ».

*«There was customs and well-equipped people of the Khazar king » in Samkers-Jew<sup>[9]</sup>.*

Arabic geographer ibn al-Fakih in «Book of countries ». written in the early 10th century, tells about the path of merchant ships through the Bospor Strait:

*« ... Then they go by sea to Samkush — Hebrew (Samkerš al-Jahudi) after which they turn to Slavonia ... »<sup>[10]</sup>*

Toponym Samkerz is also mentioned in that part of the response letter from Khazar Kagan Joseph to the Cordoba Minister Hasdai ibn Shaprut, where Joseph describes the geographical position of the Khazar Kaganat:

*«On the west side — Shr-kil, S-m-k-r-ts, K-r-z,<sup>[eleven]</sup> Sugray, Alus, L-M-b-t, B-r-t-nit, Alubikha, Kut, Mank-t Burk Al-ma, G-Ruzi. These (places) are located on the shores of the Sea of Kustandina, to the western (its) side »*

## 6

I believe that the well-known «Schekhter's text » can also serve as evidence that the main office of «was in Tmutarakani.

Let us turn to that passage of the text that describes the military conflict between the Rus and Khazars, provoked by the Byzantine emperor Roman Lakapin:

*«17 ... Moreover Roman  
18 (villain) sent great gifts to HLGW (KHLGU), king of RWSY (RUSIA), prompting him*

19 on his own misfortune; he came to the city of SMKRYY (SMKRAY) at night and took it in a thieves' way  
.20 because his boss, the leader of the army (XA-PKID RAV HSHMONY)) was not there then. When it became known to BWLSSY (BALIKCHI),  
21 that is, Pesahu HMQR (XA-MKR), he went angry at the cities of Romana and ruined  
22 and men and women. And he took three cities, not counting the villages  
23 large quantities. From there, he went to the city of SWRSWN (SHOROSHON)<sup>[12]</sup> and fought against him »<sup>[thirteen]</sup>.

Comment on «Schechter's text » written by Norman Golb:

«The persecution by Roman Lakpin of the Jews of Byzantium created problems for the two kingdoms. The author reports that in response to these persecution, Khazars began to persecute Christians living in their country. In turn, Roman sought the help of King Russia HLGW (Olega), whom he attracted to his side, sending him abundant gifts. One night, when the military ruler of Passover, whose position in the Khazar language was called (Balikchi), was not in the city of Samkerz (Tmutarakan), Oleg captured and plundered this city. Passover, in turn, having learned about the attack, he himself began military operations against the Byzantines, conquered three cities and many villages. After that, Herson attacked ... »<sup>[14]</sup>.

What follows from «Shekhter's text »? The fact that Passover was the highest military official of the Khazar Kaganat, only by order of which a war against another state could begin. And if this state was Byzantium, which itself did not attack Tmutarakan, but only provoked Rus, then we can imagine what significance Tmutarakan — had for the Khazar Kaganat and now it is clear: why? Because there was an organization on the territory subject to the Kaganat that brought a significant share of profit to the treasury



«Arab Herodotus » Masudi, who lived in the first half of the 10th century. wrote *«the king of Khazar has no ships, and his people are not used to them»*[\[fifteen\]](#).

So it was about the Khazar king and his people, but not in relation to the Jewish merchants — here is evidence of this:

*«Once, in some coastal city of Southern France, the emperor (Karl the Great) sat at dinner when foreign ships appeared in the harbor. Some considered them Jewish, other African, some English, but everyone realized that they were merchant ships. But Karl, by the way of building and speed of movement, guessed their purpose and said: «These vessels are not with goods, but with mortal people ». Everyone immediately seized their weapons and hastened to the harbor to meet these guests. However, the Vikings, noting that Karl himself was here, quickly turned into the sea and disappeared like lightning »*[\[sixteen\]](#).

From the above passage it follows that in the Early Middle Ages «Jewish » ships were well known, different from, for example, «African » or «English, «but everyone realized that these were merchant ships ».

## 8

A trade organization created by Jewish merchants could not exist without a permanent military — security support, the need for which increased. The partners of the radonites, providing merchants with constant protection and protection, as well as the transportation of goods on ships, were the Rus — people of soldiers and seafarers, who also lived on the Taman Peninsula in that part known as «Rusov Island », where the Kuban River flows into the sea. Jewish merchants and Rus warriors formed a trade and military union

Rusov was known both as professional warriors and as skilled sailors who had their fleet. In other words, the said union consisted of two main divisions:

- trade represented by Jewish merchants;
- power represented by warriors — Rus.

In historical documents, depending on the awareness of their authors, you can find two names: and «Buildings », and «Russia » or an indication of their joint activities.

The above story about «Jewish merchant ships » is true.

## 9

Evidence of the radonites themselves about their own activities was not found .. This is due to the fact that such models were business documents that are destroyed as unnecessary. And here is another reason for the coolness of material traces of Jewish merchants:

*«It was rightly noted that the merchant does not have to be a citizen of any particular country. It is largely indifferent to him from which point to conduct his trade, and the most insignificant displeasure can prompt him to transfer his capital from one country to another, and with him the whole industry that the latter feeds. Not a single part of this capital can be said that it belongs to any particular country until this capital is, as it were, scattered across the face of this country in the form of buildings or in the form of long-term land improvements ».*<sup>[17]</sup>

But Jewish merchants had an insoluble problem that prevented the movement of capital from the trade sector to the industrial one. And this problem consisted in the fact that the richest merchants, not having their own country, could not and did not want to «to disperse their capital «in the form of buildings or in the form of long-term land improvements »based on the sad experience of pogroms and exile. In this sense, the decree of the Spanish king Etika, who ruled between 687-702, which he forbade Jews to own land, engage in shipping and

foreign trade, is noteworthy.<sup>[[eighteen](#)]</sup>. Here, the very time of the publication of the — verdict even before the Arab conquests is also indicative ..

Therefore, for Jewish merchants, the only way to secure capital and make it productive was the system, which later became known as «banking » But this is — a separate topic.

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[1] Ibn Hordadbeh (Hordadbe or Hurdadby). Book of ways and countries. M. 1986.

[2] Wikipedia. Radanites.

[3] L.N. Gumilyov. Ancient Russia and the great Step. Thought. M. 1989. p. 127.

[4] L.N. Gumilyov. Ibid. p.127

[5] Wikipedia. Factories.

[6] There

[7] See book A. Gaisinsky. Radi-Rus. ER-A. M.2020.

[8] Radanites. Wikipedia

[9] Minorsky V.F. The story of Shirvan and Derbent. ss. 198-199.

[10] Tsiton B.A. Fishermen. Kiev Rus and Russian principalities<sup>12</sup> — 13th century Science. Moscow. 1982. p. 335.

[11] In Hebrew there is no letter «h » — the letter « replaces it'c » with apostrophe. This should be considered when referring to translation texts ..

[12] The Russian transcription of Jewish words is given and highlighted by me-A. G.

[thirteen] N. Golb and O. Pritsak. Khazar-Jewish documents of the X century. Gesharim. M.1997. p. 141

[14] There. p. 132.

[fifteen] Garkawi. Sayings 133 (. Mascudi)

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[17] Adam Smith. «*Study on the nature and causes of wealth of peoples* ».

[eighteen] KEE. t. 3. p. 896



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## FRESH NOTES

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Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man

Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year

Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

Victor Sokolovsky: Inevitability of the word

Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes

## FRESH COMMENTS

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- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Inna Belenkaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
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- **ALokshin to Joseph K.** to record Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness
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- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
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ВЕРСИИ

## Аркадий Гайсинский: Гипотеза: евреи и русы — основатели Киева

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*Первые русские князья знали: кто их предки и откуда пришли в Среднее Приднепровье. Но принятие Киевской Русью в конце 10в. христианства свидетельствует о её устремлении в европейскую общность — тем более, что земли за восточными границами принадлежали, в основном, враждебным кочевым народам. Следует учитывать и то, что государственным языком Киевской Руси стал славянский, на котором говорила почти треть населения Европы.*

Аркадий Гайсинский

**ГИПОТЕЗА: ЕВРЕИ И РУСЫ — ОСНОВАТЕЛИ КИЕВА**



1

*«Радхониты, или раданиты — странствующие еврейские купцы, которые на протяжении Раннего Средневековья контролировали торговлю между исламским Востоком и христианской Европой по Шёлковому пути и другим торговым маршрутам, создав первую в истории постоянную торговую сеть, простиравшуюся от Китая и Индии до Западной Европы»<sup>[1]</sup>.*

Приведенное в энциклопедии определение раданитов требует уточнения:

Обозначены временные границы деятельности раданитов — это Раннее Средневековье, то есть период, длившийся, как считается, около 6-и столетий: с конца 5-го и до конца 10-го веков (можно найти и более точные даты: с 476 по 1100 гг., но временная индикация начала деятельности раданитов как сложившейся организации может быть установлена только очень приблизительно).

Еврейские купцы-раданиты были далеко не первыми, кто торговали между Западом и Востоком, но вот на что важно и на что следует обратить внимание: они создали

*«первую в истории постоянную торговую сеть, простиравшуюся от Китая и Индии до Западной Европы»*

Именно создание ««первой в истории постоянной торговой сети» отличало раданитов от участников прежних торговых отношений между Западом и Востоком. Нужно ли понимать этот факт как свидетельство их монопольного владения этой «сетью»? Однозначный ответ — да! Но эта была та монополия, которая называется «естественной», когда у поставщика услуг нет конкурентов. Превращение торговой организации «Радания» в «естественную» монополию объясняется тем, что она стала

монополией не в результате конкурентной борьбы или каких-либо «захватов», но в силу сложившейся исторической ситуации.

Важно знать, что в начале 4в. в Римской империи случился разрушительный торговый кризис: торговые отношения европейских стран с восточными странами начали заметно сокращаться и, практически, исчезли. Но «свято место», которое, как известно, «пусто не бывает», постепенно заняли раданиты.

## 2

В работах современных историков, посвящённых торговле и торговым путям древности, упоминание еврейских купцов-раданитов ограничиваются только короткой констатацией факта их существования, поскольку и сведения современников раданитов о их деятельности — единичны. Наиболее известное и цитируемое, находится в «Книге путей и стран» — самом раннем из сохранившихся до наших дней арабских географических трактатов, составленным в середине IX века начальником почт северной Персии ибн Хордадбехом. В этом трактате Ибн-Хордадбех сообщает:

*«§ 72 б. Путь еврейских купцов ар-Раданийа<sup>1</sup>*

*«Эти купцы говорят по-арабски, по-персидски, по-ромейски (греческий и латинский языки), на языках франков, испанцев и славян. Они путешествуют с Запада на Восток и с Востока на Запад, и по суше и морем. Они везут с Запада евнухов, рабынь, мальчиков-слуг, бархат, бобров, куниц и прочие меха, мечи. Они ведут корабли из Фиранджи (Франции) на Западном море и идут в Фараму (Пелузий, ныне Балуса на средиземноморском побережье Синайского полуострова)... На обратном пути из Китая они везут мускус, алоэ, камфару, гвоздику и другие продукты восточных стран... Некоторые идут в Константинополь, чтобы продать свои товары ромеям, другие идут во дворец короля франков... Эти пути могут быть также пройдены и по суше».*[\[4\]](#)

У Ибн ал-Факиха:

*«А эти купцы — иудеи, которых называют рахданийя. Они разговаривают по-персидски, по-гречески, по-арабски, по-французски».*

Но если раданиты были монополистами, то представь себе, житель 21-го века, пользующийся возможностями и благами современной цивилизации:

Каков был масштаб монополии, если она «держала в своих руках» торговые операции между двумя континентами — Европой и Азией?

Какую массу вопросов и проблем приходилось решать: разведка новых торговых путей и рынков, организация ярмарок, создание базовых посёлков(факторий), обустройство остановок (станций), включая строительство помещений для отдыха людей и животных, содержание дорог, волоков, источников воды.

P.S.

Но разве ж можно было современным российским «герадотам» согласиться с таким значением еврейских купцов и вкладом в развитие цивилизации,?

Привожу по этому поводу точку зрения известного российского историка Льва Гумилёва, отражающую распространённое мнение о раданитах:

*«Рахдонитами называли еврейских купцов, захвативших в свои руки монополию караванной торговли между Китаем и Европой. Торговля была баснословно выгодна, потому что торговали не товарами широкого потребления, нужными для населения, а предметами роскоши. В переводе на понятия XX в. эта торговля соответствовала валютным операциям и перепродаже наркотиков»<sup>[2]</sup>.*

Автор этой цитаты не скрывал своего отношения к евреям: по его твёрдому убеждению они или паразитируют на других доверчивых народах, или стремятся что-то «захватить» — в данном случае *«захватили монополию караванной торговли между Китаем и Европой»*. Возможно, Гумилёва очаровало словосочетание «евреи захватили» и он выпустил из виду, что раданиты, *«создали первую в истории постоянную торговую сеть»* и не могли «захватить» то, чего раньше не существовало — и действительно были монополистами.

Поэтому, упрекнув раданитов за их невнимание к нуждам простого населения, Л.Гумилёв всё — же вынужден признать, что *«баснословные прибыли»* были необходимым условием деятельности торговой организации «Радания»:

*«Только подобные сверхприбыли покрывали расходы на перевозку и содержание в порядке трассы, на которой сооружались купола над источниками и прудами, ставились вешки, указывающие направление дороги, строились караван-сарай для ночевок или дневок в особо жаркие дни»<sup>[3]</sup>.*

3

По поводу происхождения названия «раданиты» нет однозначного толкования — имеются несколько этимологий : одна привязана к району Месопотамии, который назывался «земля Рахдан», другая — связывает раданитов с городом Рэй (Раджес) на севере Ирана. Но наиболее достоверной считается та, которая производит слово «раданиты» от двух персидских слов: «rah — дорога» и «don — знать», то есть — «знающие дороги», утверждая тем самым, что основу раданитов составляли выходцы из Иранской еврейской общины. Но смысловое содержание такого истолкования вызывает сомнение: «знающие дороги» — определение довольно расплывчатое, применимое, скорее, к путешественникам и к проводникам, чем к самим купцам, главная функция которых заключалась именно в продаже товаров, а не в знании дорог.

Поэтому вызывает удивление то, почему лингвисты, обращавшиеся к истории еврейских купцов, обошли вниманием их родной язык. Ведь этимология слова «раданиты» исходит из самой сути существования монополии: и в Раннем Средневековье, и в наши дни в понятие «монополия» вкладывался одинаковый смысл: господство немногих, диктат в границах их деятельности.

В иврите «רַדַּנִּית (родан) — «неограниченный властитель», и такое объяснение происхождения названия «раданиты», конечно же, гораздо более убедительно.

4

Никакие, оставленные самими раданитами письменные свидетельства и документы, не сохранились. Это вполне понятно и объяснимо: их деятельность имела сугубо деловой характер и главными документами купцов были те, которые, применительно к современным понятиям, называются «бухгалтерские книги». Эти книги уничтожались, за ненадобностью, после завершения и подведения «дебита и кредита» конкретных торговых сделок (во все времена бухгалтерские документы имеют ограниченный срок хранения).

В общем, о деятельности людей, в течение долгого времени контролировавших созданную ими постоянную торговую сеть *«простиравшуюся от Китая и Индии до Западной Европы»* — практически, ничего неизвестно.

Но, увы — это так и тому есть причина: она в том, что написание и осмысление истории еврейского народа во времена деятельности раданитов тесно увязывалось с Торой и было прерогативой религиозных авторитетов. Это определяло их отношение к купцам, которые далеко не всегда или в тяжёлых условиях караванных переходов, или скупая товары, или торгуя среди других народов, могли соблюдать предписанные иудаизмом традиции. Крупные ярмарки и базары, проводимые в какой-то местности, как правило, продолжались не менее 2-х недель, включая (понятно) субботы, но это обстоятельство не могло для купцов-евреев стать причиной упустить эту главную для их рода занятий возможность. То же в полной мере нужно отнести и к праздничным для евреев дням.



Отсутствие же интереса к раданитам профессиональных историков объясняется, как уже отмечалось, отсутствием каких-либо документальных о них свидетельствах, за исключением нескольких самых общих упоминаний.

## Самкерш-еврей

Организация подобная «Радании» не возникает «как джин из бутылки», но является результатом слаженных и протяжённых во времени усилий всех её участников на всех организационных уровнях. Несомненно, что «Радания» управлялась из единого центра и поэтому зададимся целью: определить место нахождения этого центра.

Присутствие евреев на территории Хазарского каганата — не вызывает сомнений, как и общинная форма их там проживания: при этом важно понимать, что речь не идёт о принудительном расселении пленников. Судя по тому положению, которое евреи заняли в каганате (*«нельзя выбрать каганом лицо, не принадлежащее к еврейской религии»*)<sup>[4]</sup> и по тому, что Хазария стала могучей державой, контролирующей, кроме прочего, важнейшие торговые пути, должен быть сделан вывод о нахождении и сосредоточии евреев и в административном центре Каганата, и в узловых точках (пересечениях) торговых путей.

От города Итиль — последней столицы Хазарского каганата, располагавшийся в устье Волги, никаких материальных свидетельств существования не осталось. А вот о связи с евреями одного из самых известных городов на караванных путях соединяющих три материка: Европу, Азию, и Африку — сведения сохранились. Арабский географ ибн аль — Факих в «Книге стран», написанной в начале 10 в., рассказывает о пути купеческих судов через Боспорский пролив:

«...Затем они идут по морю к Самкершу —Еврею (*Samkerš al-Jahudi*) после чего они обращаются к Славонии...»<sup>[5]</sup>

Топоним Самкерц упомянут и в той части ответного письма хазарского кагана Иосифа кордовскому министру Хасдаю ибн Шапруту, где Иосиф описывает географическое

положение Хазарского каганата:

*«С западной стороны — Ш-р-кил, С-м-к-р-ц, К-р-ц,[\[6\]](#) Суграй , Алус , Л-м-б-т , Б-р-т-нит, Алубиха , Кут , Манк-т Бурк Ал-ма, Г-рузи .Эти(местности) расположены на берегу моря Кустандины , к западной (его) стороне»*

Самкерш-еврей гораздо более известен под именем Матарха (Тмутаракань русских летописей), что подтверждает известный специалист по средневековой истории стран Кавказа и Закавказья А.П. Новосельцев:

*«Большинство исследователей считают, что Самкерц (Самкерш) и Матарха (Тмутаракань) — один и тот же город на Таманском полуострове. Предположение о тождестве Самкерца и Керчи (др.-рус. Корчев) опровергается упоминанием КрЦ в письме Иосифа наряду с Самкерцем. Но КрЦ есть только в пространной редакции этого документа. Возможно, что Самкерцем у хазар назывались населенные пункты по обе стороны Керченского пролива. Но все это гипотезы, и лучше согласиться с господствующей точкой зрения о тождестве Самкерша и Матархи»[\[7\]](#).*

Следовательно, если согласиться с господствующей точкой зрения о тождестве Самкерша и Матархи (Тмутаракани), то определение «еврей» (еврейский) верно и для Тмутаракани. Расположенная на пересечении торговых путей и принадлежащая Хазарскому каганату, которым, фактически, управляли евреи, Тмутаракань — также управлялась евреями и была известна среди торговых людей как Самкерш(Самкерц) еврейский. Это подтверждается и в «Тексте Шехтера», в котором названо имя военного правителя Самкерша: Песах.

Поэтому имеются веские причины считать, что деловой центр торговой организации «Радания» находился в важной узловой точке международной торговли, принадлежавшей Хазарскому каганату — это город ,названный в русской летописи Тмутараканью, но известный современникам под именем Самкерш-еврей.

*«В Самкерше-еврее находилась таможня и хорошо снаряжённые люди хазарского царя»[8]*

## **Раданиты и Русы**

1

Созданная еврейскими купцами торговая организация не могла существовать без постоянной военно-охранной поддержки их деятельности. Партнёрами раданитов, обеспечивающими купцам охрану и защиту и (что важно понимать) перевозки товаров на кораблях, стали русы. Русы также обитали на Таманском полуострове — в его северной части, известной как «Остров Русов», где река Кубань впадает в море. Русов знали и как профессиональных воинов, и как умелых мореходов, имевших свой флот.

О таврических русах сообщает византийский историк Лев Диакон в своей книге «История», рассказывающей о «Балканском походе» русов. Лев Диакон-современник этого похода — именует их князя не Святославом, а Свендеславом, «катархонтом тавроскифов», а дружину — или русами, или тавроскифами.[9] Под Тавридой же и в древние времена, и в наши дни понимались земли Северного Причерноморья. У Льва Диакона нет ни малейшего сомнения в том, что вождь русов Свендеслав — таврскиф. Для византийского историка понятия «рус» и «тавроскиф» — синонимы: он связывает и Свендеслава и его отца, которого он именует Ингварем, а не Игорем, с Боспором Киммерийским (Керченским проливом) — куда, как сообщает Лев Диакон, возвращались корабли русов после морских походов.

Главный город страны Русов назывался Русия(Росия). Город Русия упоминает арабский путешественник ал-Идриси:

*«От города Матраха до города ар-Русийа 27 миль.»[10]*

«Матраха» — это Тмутаракань, таманское местоположение которой не вызывает сомнений.

Русию знали и под другим именем: Малороса. Этот город

*«упомянут среди боспорских городов близких к Киммериуму. Последний находился на таманской стороне Керченского пролива, и, наверняка, Малароса также находился в дельте Кубани, близ Фанагории, возможно в Темрюке»*[\[11\]](#)

Привожу без комментариев сообщения известных учёных касательно вышесказанного:

*«Название Русь было гораздо более распространено на юге, чем на севере, и, по всей вероятности, Русь на берегах Черного моря была известна прежде половины IX века, прежде прибытия Рюрика с братьями».*[\[12\]](#)

*«Имя «Русь» уже в это время (в первой половине IX столетия) не только было известным, но и общераспространенным; по крайней мере на южном побережье Черного моря».*[\[13\]](#)

*«Существование Азовской или Таманской Руси объясняет нам упоминаемые Арабами походы Руссов на Волгу и в Каспийское море в 913 и 944 гг. — походы, наделавшие много шума на Востоке, но о которых русская летопись ровно ничего не знает... Тмутраканская Русь может объяснить и те известия у Арабов, где ставится Русь отдельно от Киева. Вообще, Арабы ближе были знакомы собственно с Азовско-Черноморскою Русью, нежели с какою-либо другою»*[\[14\]](#).

## **Фактории**

Необходимым условием деятельности торговой организации, действующей на международном уровне, было и остаётся образование торговых факторий.

*«Фактория — торговый пост, торговое поселение, образованное иностранными (чаще всего европейскими) купцами на территории другого государства или колонии»<sup>[15]</sup>*

Во все времена фактории устраивали и устраивают в местах наибольшей возможности благоприятствовать главной цели торговой организации.

Между такими базами образовывались торговые пути, а сами базы превращались в станции и населённые пункты. С течением времени по различным причинам одни селения исчезали или останавливались в развитии — другие превратились в крупные города и стали центрами областей и даже государств.

*«Изначально расположенные в отдалённых малонаселённых районах, некоторые торговые посты со временем превратились в деревни и даже города»*

Анализ исторических свидетельств на основе исторической логики даёт основание утверждать, что на территории Европы раданитами в содружестве с русами были образованы следующие торговые фактории:

*Фактория Самбат (Киевская Русь)*

*Фактория Мадрики*

*Фактория Дунайская (Дунайская Русь )*

*Фактория Артания (Франкская Русь)*

*Фактория Скандинавская (Варяжская Русь)*

*Фактория Ильменьская (Ильменская Русь)*

*Фактория Соломбал*

И сейчас прошу обратить внимание на очень важное для последующих выводов нижеследующее примечание:

Почему в названиях перечисленных факторий, основанных раданитами, фигурирует определение «Русь» притом, что компания «Радания» была торговой и её функциональной основой были всё-таки купцы? Ведь и в сообщении Масуди о единении евреев и русов в рамках торговой монополии, её купеческое подразделение названо «наиболее многочисленным»:

*«Русы — многочисленный народ, подразделяющийся на различные разряды; среди них — один разряд, называемый раданиты; они наиболее многочисленны и ходят по торговым делам в Андалус, Византию, Константинополь и к хазарам»<sup>[16]</sup>.*

Но суть сообщения Масуди (в свете уже нам известного) такова: военная часть компании — русы — подразделялись на «разряды» и, конечно же, превосходили числом раданитов, а мнение древнего автора о большей численности раданитов основывается на психологии восприятия конкретных событий. В данном случае на впечатлении, создаваемом более тесными и частыми контактами купцов с населением и правителями тех стран и городов, где они вели свои дела — по сравнению с сопровождавшими и охранявшими купцов воинами.

Понятно, что купцы обращали на себя преимущественное внимание в местах торговли, но на всём протяжении торговых путей «на виду» были русы. Русы оставались в узловых точках караванных путей «после купцов», русы составляли несомненное большинство численности факторий, становились их обитателями на длительное время и имели постоянные контакты с местным населением.

Поскольку Таманская Русь основывалась на военной структуре, особенностью которой были боевое мастерство и строгая дисциплина, то для сотрудничества с купцами отбирались проверенные и умелые воины. Одним из важных условий отбора была необходимость (повторяю как важное) их постоянного проживания в местах обеспечения продвижения караванов и , конечно же, в факториях — и это

обстоятельство нужно знать и учитывать, обнаружив свидетельства обитания русов вдали от берегов Тавриды.

Вышеприведенная последовательность названий торговых факторий не означает последовательности их образования во времени: фактории создавались по необходимости деятельности раданитов.

История факторий, основанных раданитами и русами и не только в европейских странах, заслуживает отдельного рассмотрения, но в данном случае заданная тема связана с тремя из них: Скандинавской, Приильменской и Поднепровской (Киевской)

### **Фактория Самбат( Киевская Русь)**

1

Решение, принимаемое раданитами касательно образования торговой фактории в какой-то местности, зависело от оценки её торгового потенциала. В данном случае речь пойдёт о той местности, в которой был основан город Киев.

Казалось бы, расположение на торговом пути в среднем течении полноводной реки, впадающей на юге в Чёрное море, а на севере — соединённой с Балтийским морем, должно было сделать Среднее Поднепровье очень привлекательным для купцов. Но для торговли между Западом и Востоком, Днепр всё же не имел того значения, которое могла бы иметь четвёртая по длине река Европы, а причиной этому были днепровские пороги: скалы и валуны, перегораживающие течение реки на протяжении 70 км. И если вниз по течению в недолгий период после таяния льда и снега судам удавалось преодолеть пороги в комбинации с волочением, то всё равно такое предприятие было опасным. Вот описание Константина Багрянородного:

*«когда росы с ладьями приходят к речным порогам и не могут миновать их иначе, чем вытащив свои ладьи из реки и переправив, неся на плечах,*

*нападают тогда на них люди этого народа пачинакитов и легко (не могут же росы двум трудам противостоять) побеждают и устраивают резню»<sup>[17]</sup>.*

Вверх же по течению преодолеть пороги было невозможно. В общем, как выяснилось, Днепровский водный путь был сопряжён с большими трудностями и у купцов не числился «в предпочтительных».

*«Когда мы говорим о летописном пути из «варяг в греки», — пишет профессор В.Мавродин, — нам обычно представляется путь, соединяющий Скандинавию и Византию, идущий транзитом через Русь. Такое представление традиционно, но неверно»<sup>[18]</sup>.*

Но вышесказанное не означает, что опытные купцы никак не оценили торговых возможностей Поднепровья. В среднем течении Днепра было решено основать торговый пункт — крепость, выбор места для которого был хорошо продуман. Во-первых, впадающий здесь в Днепр приток Почайна образовывал в своём устье удобную для стоянки кораблей гавань, вокруг которой к реке вплотную подступали горы, поросшие непроходимым лесом, защищающим крепость от нападения с суши. Во-вторых, недалеко в Днепр впадали также полноводные притоки, позволявшие проникать вглубь прилегающих земель, населённых многими племенами.

Здесь была заложена фактория под названием Самбат, положившая начало городу Киев.

2

В летописном рассказе об основании города Киева, названы участники этого события: три брата — Кий, Щек, Хорив.

*«В год 6370 (862)... И было у него (Рюрика) два мужа, не родственники его, но бояре, и отпросились они в Царьград со своим родом. И отправились*



*по Днепру, и когда плыли мимо, то увидели на горе небольшой город. И спросили: «Чей это городок?». Те же ответили: «Были три брата Кий, Щек и Хорив, которые построили городок этот и сгинули, а мы тут сидим, их потомки, и платим дань хазарам»*

Понятно, что под «городком» имеется в виду Киев. Но вернёмся к именам :

*«Ряд учёных, в том числе профессор М. И. Артамонов, отмечают, что имена мифических братьев не носят никаких признаков славянской принадлежности»<sup>[19]</sup>*

Имена Кий, Шек, Хорив — бесспорно не славянские, а попытки их «ославянить» — давно признанны надуманными. Но будем исходить из того, что два из трёх летописных имён основателей Киева имеют отношение к евреям:

Щек

«Шек» переводится с иврита как «колючка, шип».

Возможна связь этого имени с коленом Дана, на знамени которого был изображён змей:

*«Будет Дан змеем на дороге, виперой на пути, что жалит пяты коня, и падает всадник его навзничь».<sup>[20]</sup>*

Здесь имеется ввиду ассоциативное подобие колючки и шипа с жалом змеи.

Хорив

«Хариф» переводится с иврита как «остроумный, находчивый». Но возможна связь этого имени и с названием библейской горы Хорив, на которой Господь впервые

явился Моисею в «несгораемом кусте».

Кий

Объясняя происхождение имени Кий, (которого нет ни у евреев, ни у славян) будем исходить из того, что он был командиром охранного отряда русов, сопровождающего купцов и действующего на кораблях.

Поэтому, зная, что воины, как правило, во все времена называются по виду основного применяемого ими вооружения (лучники, мушкетёры, танкисты и т.д.), есть основание считать, что Кий — это не имя, а прозвище, данное ему товарищами по оружию. А почему Кий? Да потому, что русы *«все свои нападения совершают на кораблях»*, а холодное оружие моряков имело особенность: укороченность, будучи применяемым в стеснённых условиях абордажных схваток. Кортик(коротик) — это короткий меч, а кий — это короткое копье[21].

И вот что донесло до нас народное предание:

*«Мой дядько Матвей, умер 110-и лет в пятьдесят втором году(1852) рассказывал, что прежде запорожцы назывались киями и не здесь жили, а где-то в лесах под Киевом. Киями назывались потому, что ходили на разбой с кийками»*[22].

Очевидно, имя города Киев хранит память о командире отряда русов по прозвищу Кий: *«Сидел Кий на горе, где ныне подъем Боричев»*.

3

Так начинался древний Киев. Ещё длительное время два названия существовали вместе: о крепости Самбат сообщал живший в 1-й половине 10в. византийский император Константин Багрянородный в своём сочинении «О русах, приезжающих из России на моносилах в Константинополь»:

*«Все они (лодки) спускаются по реке Днепру и собираются в Киевской крепости, называемой Самбатас»<sup>[23]</sup>.*

Академик российской истории Борис Рыбаков выразил уверенность в том, что

*«торговый, а может быть таможенный пункт у Киевских высот существовал задолго до постройки Кием «града», получившего его имя... Император хорошо знал Киев и упоминал его неоднократно, но в данном случае назвал, очевидно, какую-то часть города, связанную с рекой, гаванью затоном. Уже высказывалась мысль: не является ли название киевской крепости Самбат древним именем торгового пункта, подступавшего к самому Днепру? Этимология слова не ясна»<sup>[24]</sup>.*

Понятно, что российские историки страстно желали выявить происхождение названия «Самбат» в славянских языках, но все попытки обнаружить такую связь признаны не убедительными. Поэтому приведенная выше цитата Б.Рыбакова и завершается констатацией: «**ЭТИМОЛОГИЯ СЛОВА НЕ ЯСНА**».

Но можно ли поверить тому, что директору Института российской истории академику Б.Рыбакову, «под рукой» у которого находились специалисты-языковеды, была «неясна этимология слова «самбат»? Он, несомненно, прекрасно понимал, что «самбат» происходит от еврейского «шабат» — «суббота», но признание этого факта потребовало бы от российского исторического официоза слишком уж далеко идущих объяснений, не исключавших и того, что кому-то могла прийти в голову крамольная мысль об основании Киева евреями. Кто ж такое допустит?!

Но давайте разберёмся: почему факторию, обустроенную на реке Днепр, раданиты называли столь странным именем?

Начнём с того, что подобное название было известно гораздо ранее, чем у Константина Багрянородного, и связано как раз с историей народа, представителями которого были раданиты. В Иерусалимском Талмуде говорится о реке Самбатион:

*«В три изгнания увели их: одно по ту сторону реки Самбатион, второе — в Дафни, что в Антиохии (в Северной Сирии), а третье было скрыто тяжёлым облаком. А когда они вернутся, то вернутся из всех трех изгнаний».*<sup>[25]</sup>

Но важно понимать, что Иерусалимский Талмуд был создан в 3-4вв., а о реке Самбатион знали уже в 1в.:

Согласно «Естественной истории» Плиния Старшего (середина 1 века), замечательное свойство этой реки связано с субботним днём и заключается в том, что река течет ровно 6 дней, а в 7-й она иссякает.

Иосиф Флавий (последняя четверть 1 в.) даёт прямо противоположное описание: Самбатион течёт бурным потоком только по субботам, а в остальные дни ложе реки высыхает.

Учитывая необычные (заповедные) свойства реки, её название произвели от «шабат» — суббота, то есть Самбатион — Субботняя река.

К реке Самбатион относились как к географической реалии — к этому подталкивало уже само о ней упоминание. Сказано: *«по ту сторону реки Самбатион»*, — и если бы речь шла о некой мифической реке, то для чего в таком случае понадобилось такое уточнение?

Иными словами, о реально существующей реке Самбатион знали как о месте, где живут потомки еврейских изгнанников — отсюда и конкретность: по ту сторону реки. И под теми, «кто знали» следует понимать не самих составителей Иерусалимского Талмуда, а гораздо ранее живших авторов, чьей информацией составители пользовались.

А теперь обратимся к тому факту, что крепость Самбат располагалась на реке Днепр, нижнее течение которой до недавнего времени перегораживали на большом протяжении огромные скалы и валуны — пороги, создававшие серьёзное и опасное препятствие для всех по этой реке плывущих. О слышимом за много километров от порогов шуме ревущей меж валунов и скал воды, ворочавшей и передвигавшей камни, писал один из самых известных исследователей Приднепровья академик Дмитрий Яворницкий:

*«Река Днепр, свободно и плавно несущая свои воды, встретив несокрушимые препятствия в виде лав, скал, гряд и мысов, с непостижимой силой ударяется в разные стороны, бешено бросается с одного камня на другой, высоко вздымает огромные валы пены и всем этим производит такой страшный шум и стон, который слышится уже на далёком расстоянии от порога»<sup>[26]</sup>.*

Сравним это сообщение с сообщением Эльдада ха Дани — еврейского путешественника 2-й половины 10 в.:

*«Ширина реки Сабатиона 220 локтей<sup>[27]</sup>, или расстояние выстрела из лука. Река наполнена песком и камнями, и шум ее слышен очень далеко. Грохот ее камней подобен сильным раскатам грома, шуму морских волн и бурного ветра; ночью же грохот этот слышен на расстоянии полудня пути. Вода, песок и камни в реке находятся в движении всего неделю, а в субботу, начиная с кануна ее до кануна следующего дня, все это покоится»*

Важно знать, что из известных во 2-й половине 10 в. рек шириной не менее 100 м., способной производить «грохот слышный на расстоянии полудня пути», был только

Днепр.

Раданиты, увидевшие собственными глазами бурную, переворачивающую камни реку, шум от которой слышен «на далёком расстоянии», связали её со сказанным в Иерусалимском Талмуде о реке Самбатион, что вполне объясняет название данного торговому пункту-крепости, основанному на этой реке.

6

Замечу, что в Приильменье в Поддорском районе Новгородской области до недавнего времени располагалось селение Самбатово<sup>[28]</sup>, находившееся в устье реки с подобным названием — Самбатовка. Несомненно, что и гидроним, и топоним «приспособлены» к русскому (славянскому) языку от основы «Самбат». Самбатовка впадает в реку Ловать, которая, как и Днепр, была частью летописного торгового пути «из варяг в греки». Имеет место параллельность названий:

на Днепре — крепость Самбат

на Ловати — селенье Самбат.

Подобный топоним существует и в Венгрии. Город Сомбатхей, расположенный на западе страны — старейший город Венгрии.

*«Венгерское название города Сомбатхей происходит от слов венг. Szombat — суббота и венг. hely — место и восходит к знаменитым ярмаркам, которые проводились в городе каждую субботу».*<sup>[29]</sup>

Отношение к Сомбатхею как к торговому центру — бесспорно.

**Скандинавская фактория (Варяжская Русь)**

Речь пойдёт о существовании торговой фактории, основанной на севере Скадинавского полуострова на побережье Варангер-фьорда. Казалось бы, о какой фактории, расположенной у Полярного круга, может идти речь? Но выясняется, что Варангер-фьорд был и остаётся далеко не таким уж и непригодным для обитания местом:

*«Варангерфьорд, также Варяжский залив (норв. Varangerfjord) — залив в Баренцевом море .Образует хорошие гавани. Благодаря Гольфстриму залив замерзает только в самые суровые зимы. Богат рыбой. По берегу находятся рудниковые месторождения с преобладанием свинца и цинка»[30]*

*«Vadso — небольшой норвежский торговый городок на северном берегу Варангер-фиорда. Благодаря прикрытию с севера гористым Варяжским полуостровом, с юга — маленьким скалистым островком, который дает спокойный рейд, благодаря также вечному незамерзанию Варангера, т. е. возможности постоянного судоходства. Средняя температура лета здесь 8°, а зимы около —10°.; морозы более 10° редки»[31].*

Там, где имеется возможность получения прибыли — эта возможность будет обязательно использована: таков непреложный закон (говоря современным языком) бизнеса. А Варангерфьорд такую возможность обеспечивал:

во-первых, являлся узловой базой для освоения богатых пушниной территорий Севера Европы и затем доставки товаров удобным морским путём в Средиземное море и далее — на южные и юго-восточные рынки;

во-вторых, уже сам по себе тот факт, что на берегу Варангерфьорда «находятся рудниковые месторождения с преобладанием свинца и цинка» делали эти территории предметом торгового интереса — тем более, что месторождения находились вблизи стоянок судов.

Зная расположение Варяжской фактории и глядя на карту, легко понять, что главной целью её образования была пушнина, которую в изобилии добывали в бескрайних лесах и на просторах тундры местные народы севера нынешней России.

2

Название «Варангер-фьорд» является «составным»: в данном случае оно сообщает о том, что географический объект — «фьорд» находится в местности, связанной с кем-то или с чем-то, именуемым «варанг или варанги». Подобные «составные» названия имеются во всех языках мира.

Жившие на побережье этого фьорда назывались «варанги»; это же название закрепилось и за обитателями находившейся здесь торговой фактории. В русской летописи, а затем и в бытовой речи это слова закрепилось как «варяги

Обратим внимание на то, что в Руси слово «варяги» имело ещё одно параллельное и объяснимое значение: «торговцы»[\[32\]](#).

Летописец, рассказывая о пути *«из варяг в греки и из греков»*, перечисляет его географические подробности, но умалчивает о Днепровских порогах — том препятствии, которое делало продвижение купеческих судов по Днепру весьма затратным. Ну в самом-то деле: станут ли купцы тратить силы и средства на преодоление порогов, на перетаскивание судов посуху на волоках, если *«из варяг в греки и из греков»* можно было намного дешевле, быстрее и безопаснее добраться морским путём, вокруг Западной Европы?

### **Фактория Ильменская (Ильменская Русь)**

1

У истока реки Волхов из озера Ильмень — в максимально пригодном для продвижения торговых интересов месте — также была образована торговая фактория. Эта полностью судоходная река соединяет два Великих озера: вытекает из озера Ильмень



и впадает в Ладожское озеро. Ладожское озеро соединяет с Балтийским морем река Нева. С Ильменской фактории начинаются основные события в истории образования государственности у восточных славян, описанных в «Повести временных лет».

Как же могли называть эту факторию-поселение у истока Волхова её основатели? Во все времена названия селений зачастую связывали с особенностью местности, где они располагались — в данном случае такой особенностью было расположение торгового селения у истока реки, вытекающей из озера. В иврите корень ״ ׀ ׀ — «нва» образует слова со смыслом «вытекать, бить ключом»<sup>[33]</sup> и может произноситься и как «нова», и как «нева»

К названию поселения «Нево» скандинавы прибавляли своё исконное «гард», а славяне — «город» и под этими совмещёнными именами Невогард — Новгород приобрёл широкую известность у торговых людей, в том числе и греческих купцов, от которых Константин Багрянородный узнал об «однодревках, приходящих в Константинополь... из Невогарды».

Процесс преобразования торговой фактории в торговый город — вполне вероятен, как вероятно и наследие его имени от названия фактории. Отметим и то, что Новгород разделён рекой Волхов на две части, одна из которых всегда называлась Торговой.

P.S.

*«Официальной датой возникновения Новгорода принято считать 859 год; при этом основываются на поздней Никоновской летописи, но сведений о закладке или строительстве Новгорода под этой датой в данном источнике нет.»<sup>[34]</sup>*

*«Культурный слой IX — начала X веков в Новгороде не обнаружен.»<sup>[35]</sup>*

И такое ещё имеется свидетельство присутствия здесь еврейских купцов — это былина о новгородском купце Садко, которая относится к одной из самых известных в русском фольклоре .

*«По некоторым предположениям, известная былина о богатом новгородском «госте» (купце) Садко имеет еврейское происхождение»[36].*

Кроме того утверждают, что *«Имя Садок — еврейского происхождения (евр. Цадок — справедливый)»*.

Но уже отмечалось, что довольно часто в истории мы имеем дело не с именами, а с прозвищами действующих лиц. Новгородцы сохранили память о сказочно богатом купце по имени Цадок и это имя, превратившееся со временем в Садко, стало в Новгороде нарицательным. И что в этом странного: мы ведь помним уже двадцать шесть веков лидийского царя Креза, *«слывшего в античном мире баснословным богачом»?*

Социальное же положение Садко из былины определено однозначно: «богатый гость», обозначавшее в древнерусском языке — «чужестранец, приезжий купец».

Былина «Садко» отражает исторические реалии о нахождении в этих местах еврейских купцов.

## **Парадигма**

1

Парадигмой начала истории образования государственности у восточных славян является летопись «Повесть временных лет». Согласно заданной теме, возвращаемся к рассказу о «призвании варяг»:

«В год 859. Варяги из заморья взымали дань с чуди, и со словен, и с мери, и с кривичей. А хазары брали с поля, и с северян, и с вятичей по серебряной монете и по белке от дыма».

«В год 6370 (862). Изгнали варяг за море, и не дали им дани, и начали сами собой владеть, и не было среди них правды, и встал род на род, и была у них усобица, и стали воевать друг с другом. И сказали себе: «Поищем себе князя, который бы владел нами и судил по праву». И пошли за море к варягам, к руси. Те варяги назывались русью, как другие называются шведы, а иные норманны и англы, а еще иные готландцы, — вот так и эти. Сказали руси чудь, словене, кривичи и весь: «Земля наша велика и обильна, а порядка в ней нет. Приходите княжить и владеть нами». И избрались трое братьев со своими родам, и взяли с собой всю русь, и пришли, и сел старший, Рюрик, в Новгороде, а другой, Синеус, — на Белоозере, а третий, Трувор, — в Изборске. И от тех варягов прозвалась Русская земля. Новгородцы же — те люди от варяжского рода, а прежде были словене. Через два же года умерли Синеус и брат его Трувор. И принял всю власть один Рюрик, и стал раздавать мужам своим города — тому Полоцк, этому Ростов, другому Белоозеро. Варяги в этих городах — находники, а коренное население в Новгороде — словене, в Полоцке — кривичи, в Ростове — меря, в Белоозере — весь, в Муроме — мурома, и над теми всеми властвовал Рюрик. И было у него два мужа, не родственники его, но бояре, и отпросились они в Царьград со своим родом. И отправились по Днепру, и когда плыли мимо, то увидели на горе небольшой город. И спросили: «Чей это городок?». Те же ответили: «Были три брата» Кий» Щек и Хорив, которые построили городок этот и сгинули, а мы тут сидим, их потомки, и платим дань хазарам». Аскольд же и Дир остались в этом городе, собрали у себя много варягов и стали владеть землею полян. Рюрик же княжил в Новгороде»

История обязана отвечать не только на вопрос «как это было?», но и «почему это не могло произойти?»

Обитавший в Скандинавии народ варяги-русь истории не известен и упоминается только и единственно в «Повести временных лет».

Смысл летописного сообщения «взимали дань» тот, что племена чудь, словене, кривичи и весь подчинились варягам в результате войны или угрозы войны. Но ни о том, ни о другом — ничего не говорится.

Случаи приглашения «правителей иного происхождения» известны в истории. Однако единодушное признание князей сразу четырёх крупных племён в том, что они не в состоянии навести порядок в своих владениях и просят это сделать никому неизвестных варяг-русов, добровольно уступив им свои права и власть — этого быть не могло.

*«Первые сомнения в правдивости изложенных в «ПВЛ» событий содержатся в «Истории государства Российского», написанной Н. М. Карамзиным».*

Известный российский источниковед М.Д. Приселков отзывался о «Повести временных лет, как об *«искусственном и малонадежном» историческом источнике*»<sup>[37]</sup>.

Академик Б.Рыбаков «Повесть временных лет» назвал *«документом, достоверность которого не велика»*

### **Как было на самом деле (гипотеза)**

Для того, чтобы представить: как было (могло быть) на самом деле — напомним, что:

Торговля, в отличие от многих других сфер организованной человеческой деятельности, представляет собой наиболее консервативную её область. Сутью, торговли, известной ещё с каменного века и не изменившейся до сего дня, является предложение к продаже или к обмену товарно-материальных, а также нематериальных ценностей с целью извлечения из этого выгоды или прибыли.

Выгода или прибыль, так или иначе, представляют собой разницу между полученными и вложенными средствами. Рост прибыли приводит к расширению торговли и освоению новых рынков, а если прибыль по какой-то причине становится минимальной или невозможной, то торговая организация прекращает своё существование.

**Следствием этого закона торговых отношений для компании «Радания» стало существенное падение масштабов и изменение географической определённости своей деятельности из-за мусульманские завоеваний, перекрывших важнейшие на то время торговые пути.**

И теперь, будучи уверенным в понимании читателем того, что именно принципы управления именно торговыми организациями даже в далёком прошлом мало отличаются от нынешних, и, желая избавить читателя от пространных рассуждений, я объясняю «призвание варяг» следующим гипотетическим документом, цель создания и смысл которого ничем не отличается от современных, имеющих аналогичные причины своего появления:

*862г. (4622г. от сотворения мира )*

*г.Самкерш. Хазарский каганат*

*Правление компании «Радания»*

*Распоряжение № —*

*В работе компании, в связи с изменениями торговой конъюнктуры, решено произвести следующие структурные изменения:*

- 1. Варяжская фактория прекращает свою деятельность.*

2. Начальнику охранного подразделения Варяжской фактории Рюрику выделить в распоряжение Аскольда и Дира отряд и на кораблях направить в факторию Самбат для её укрепления.
3. Самому Рюрику вместе с оставшимися людьми перебазироваться в Приильменскую факторию и там продолжать выполнять свои обязанности.

*Данное распоряжение согласовано с княжеским советом русов.*

*Подписи*

*Управляющий компанией «Радания» — имярек*

*Великий князь Таманской Руси — имярек*

В «Повести временных лет» зафиксировано исполнение этого распоряжения.

## **Аскольд и Дир**

Логический анализ летописного рассказа об Аскольде и Дире доказывает правомерность предыдущих выводов:

*«В год 6370 (862). И было у Рюрика два мужа, не родственники его, но бояре, и отпросились они в Царьград со своим родом. И отправились по Днепру, и когда плыли мимо, то увидели на горе небольшой город. И спросили: «Чей это городок?». Те же ответили: «Были три брата» Кий» Щек и Хорив, которые построили городок этот и сгинули, а мы тут сидим, их потомки, и платим дань хазарам». Аскольд же и Дир остались в этом городе, собрали у себя много варягов и стали владеть землею полян. Рюрик же княжил в Новгороде».*

Понятно, что под «небольшим городом на горе» имеется ввиду Киев, о существовании которого, судя по летописному тексту, Аскольд и Дир не знали, хотя в Царьград направлялись по хорошо известному пути «из варяг в греки». Но, выходит, Аскольд и Дир не знали и о хазарах, и о том, что Хазарский каганат был крупнейшим

государством Восточной Европы, имевшим большую боеспособную армию. Иначе как объяснить, что два безвестных варяга объявляют себя, без тени сомнения, хозяевами подвластного хазарам города, стоявшего на важнейшем торговом пути и один из районов которого назывался «козаре»? Такая ситуация выглядит настолько нелепой, что даже «главный» историк Российской империи Николай Карамзин был вынужден на неё отреагировать:

*«Невероятно, чтобы Козары, бравшие дань с Киева, добровольно уступили его Варягам, хотя Летописец молчит о воинских делах Аскольда и Дира в странах Днепровских: оружие без сомнения решило, кому начальствовать над миролюбивыми Полянами»*[\[38\]](#).

Разумеется, никаких сведений о войнах между хазарами и Аскольдом с Диром за обладание городом Киев нет и быть не могло («*летописец молчит о воинских делах Аскольда и Дира в странах днепровских...*»), так что заключение Карамзина «оружие без сомнения решило, кому начальствовать над «миролюбивыми Полянами» является вынужденным, но совершенно безосновательным.

И нельзя не признать, что, удививший даже Н.Карамзина, факт мирного перехода власти в Киеве от хазар к Аскольду и Диру, приводит к выводу о заведомой между ними согласованности действий. по причинам, теперь уже для нас понятным.

## **Вещий Олег**

### **1**

В начальной части «Повести временных лет», где рассказывается об образовании Киевской Руси, наиболее известной личностью, несомненно, является Олег, но обратим внимание — он впервые упоминается в летописи только через 17 лет после «призвания варяг»:

*«В год 6387 (879). Умер Рюрик и передал княжение свое Олегу — родичу своему, отдав ему на руки сына Игоря, ибо был тот еще очень мал».*

Летопись уточняет, что в отличие Аскольда и Дира, каковые по отношению к Рюрику были *«не родственники его, но бояре»*, Олег — *«родич Рюрика»*. Но что он делал и где был до смерти Рюрика и почему именно Олег наследовал Рюрику и стал опекуном его сына — неизвестно, как и то, почему он в в 882г. навсегда оставил Новгород, не назначив себе преемника? И здесь также необходимо привести пространную цитату из летописи, поскольку выводы, вытекающие из её анализа, имеют прямое отношение к заявленной теме книги:

*«В год 6390 (882). Выступил в поход Олег.... И пришли к горам Киевским, и узнал Олег, что княжат тут Аскольд и Дир. Спрятал он одних воинов в ладьях, а других оставил позади.... И подплыл к Угорской горе, спрятав своих воинов, и послал к Аскольду и Диру, говоря им, что-де «мы купцы, идем в Греки от Олега и княжича Игоря. Придите к нам, к родичам своим». Когда же Аскольд и Дир пришли, выскочили все остальные из ладей, и сказал Олег Аскольду и Диру: «Не князья вы и не княжеского рода, но я княжеского рода», и показал Игоря: «А это сын Рюрика». И убили Аскольда и Дира.... И сел Олег, княжа, в Киеве, и сказал Олег: «Да будет это мать городам русским».*

Согласно летописи отряд Олега плыл вниз по Днепру, то есть с севера на юг. Когда ладьи приблизились к Киевским горам, он, выяснив, кто правит стоящим на них городом, понял, что прибыл к конечной цели своего задания.. Чтобы усыпить бдительность защитников крепости, Олег создаёт впечатление немногочисленности своего отряда, для чего часть ладей была оставлена «позади», а в тех ладьях, которые должны были продолжать движение, воины укрылись от взгляда наблюдателя.



Понятно, что такие приготовления должны были происходить на относительно удалении от Киева. То есть, имевшая место летописная ситуация была такова: часть ладей и воинов осталась «позади» (выше Киева по течению реки), оставшиеся ладьи спокойно проследовали в непосредственной близости от Киева и причалили в Угорском (ниже Киева по течению реки), ). Между теми и другими было не менее 5 км.

Но можно ли представить, чтобы военачальники Киева не предусматривали невозможности бесконтрольного прохождения судов в непосредственной близости от Киева? Аскольд и Дир, имевшие заслуженную славу опытных и храбрых воинов, выставлены сейчас наивными простофилями.

Каков же вывод? Тот, что Олег прибыл к Киеву с юга, а не с севера.:

*«Украинский историк Владимир Пархоменко обратил внимание на одну важную деталь: убийца Аскольда и Дира (Олег) двигался к Киеву с юга, а не с севера. Это видно из того, что он вначале подошёл к Угорскому холму (Угорское). Оно было расположено на западном берегу Днепра к северу от позднейшего Печерского монастыря, примерно в 2 км. к югу от Подола, приречной (деловой) части города»[\[39\]](#).*

И здесь уместно напомнить, что в обход порогов существовал и альтернативный (южный) водный путь, известный ещё скифам — он не подходил для крупных судов, но был вполне пригоден для военных ладей .

Можно удивляться и сговорчивости киевлян, открывших убийцам своих князей ворота прекрасно укреплённой крепости — а ведь в городе находилась имевшая боевой опыт дружина. Но дело, очевидно, в том, что киевляне видели в Олеге представителя действительно законной власти, наделённого правом судить и казнить.

И вот как будет выглядеть рассказ с точки зрения предложенной гипотезы:

Двадцатилетнее успешное правление Аскольдом и Диром факторией Самбат(Киевская Русь) привело к (естественному в таких случаях) стремлению её руководителей — обрести независимость от метрополии, чему там (что также естественно) воспротивились. Но решать возникшую проблему просто силой в Самкерше-еврее не хотели, видя в Аскольде и Дире серьёзных противников и постановили сделать следующее:

*882г. ( 4642г. от сотворения мира )*

*г.Самкерш. Хазарский каганат*

*Правление компании «Радания»*

*Распоряжение №...*

*Несмотря на многократные предупреждения начальникам днепровской фактории «Самбат» Аскольду и Диру о превышении ими своих служебных полномочий, они продолжают действия противоречащие интересам компании и её авторитету. В связи с этим возникла необходимость принять к нарушителям наших правил и законов соответствующие меры .*

*Таким правом наделяется воевода русов Олег. Приказываем выделить в его распоряжение ладьи и отряд, соответственно снаряжённый для выполнения поставленной задачи.*

*Приступить к её выполнению по готовности, определённой Олегом.*

*Данное распоряжение согласовано с княжеским советом русов.*

*Подписи:*

*Управляющий компанией «Радания» — имярек*

*Великий князь Таманской Руси — имярек*

Навести должный порядок с тем, чтобы в дальнейшем управлять факторией Самбат, поручили опытному и проверенному воеводе Олегу. Вот и сейчас он, взвесив все «за» и «против», решил для достижения поставленной цели использовать аргумент законности власти, для чего взял с собой совсем ещё ребёнка Игоря — очевидно,

одного из отпрысков князя «Острова русов». Расчёт был таким: на ближайшие 15 лет власть в Киеве в виде регенства над Игорем Олегу была гарантирована.

Начальник Угорской крепости ничего не заподозрил, узнав о приближающихся со стороны юга роских ладьях. Естественным выглядело и приглашение Олега Аскольду и Диру, и их согласие на встречу с ним.

Аскольда и Дира убили в Угорском — и только теперь, подойдя со всеми своими воинами к Киевской крепости, Олег вышел на берег, *«неся младенца Игоря»*.

*«Аскольд и Дир, нарушившие наши законы — сказал он стоящим на стенах. киевлянам, — убиты, а истинный наследник — вот он!».*

Недолго посоветовавшись, жители города открыли ворота олеговой дружине.

Повторюсь: анализ летописного отрывка приводит к тому выводу, к какому пришёл и вышеупомнутый В.Пархоменко: возглавляемый Олегом варяжский отряд прибыл к Киеву с южной, а не с северной стороны, что также является доказательным аргументом заданной темы.

5

В русских летописях нет прямого указания на то, что Олег вёл войны с хазарами. Расхожее мнение о том, что он *«мстил неразумным»*, основывается на летописных сообщениях:

*«Победил Северян и не дал им платить дань хазарам ,сказав: «Я им противник, а не вам».*

*«Послал к Радимичам, спросив: «Кому дань даёте, они же ответили: «Хазарам». И сказал Олег: «Не давайте хазарам, но мне давайте».*

Уж очень пасторальной и на этот раз выглядит написанная летописцем картина отлучения хазар от их данников. Ещё раз напоминаю, что во времена Олега Хазарский каганат был на вершине своего могущества и потеря хазарами дани и влияния в Киеве, не могла не вызвать их соответствующей реакции, но первое историческое свидетельство военного столкновения между Киевской Русью и Хазарским каганатом относится лишь к 966г.

P.S.

Российский историк В.Ключевский писал:

*“Хазарское иго было для днепровских славян не особенно тяжело и не страшно. Напротив, лишив восточных славян внешней независимости, оно доставило им большие экономические выгоды. С тех пор для днепровцев, послушных данников хазар, были открыты степные речные дороги, которые вели к черноморским и каспийским рынкам. Под покровительством хазар и пошла бойкая торговля из Приднепровья»*

## **Жидовские ворота**

В одном из пространных комментариев в книге «Хазарско-еврейские документы X века» её соавтор, американский тюрколог и медиавист украинского происхождения Омелян Прицак, писал:

*«В 10 в. Киев состоял из трёх чётко разделённых географических компонентов: Гора (холм Кия), Копырев конец и Подол....в Киеве первоначальная этническая община называлась Копыр(Корур). Это наименование неславянского происхождения, и, насколько я знаю, никто не пытался расшифровать его этимологию.... «Копыр» происходит от слова «капыр» — ранней версии наименования Кавар (Кабар) Кабыр,*

*Копырев конец имел в 12в. двое ворот. Подольские ворота связывали его с Подолом, коммерческо — промышленным пригородом.*

*«Жидовские» (Еврейские )ворота связывали «город Ярослава» (княжеский Киев после 1036г. выросший из старой цитадели) с Копыревым концом. Западный и южный районы богатого Копырева конца всё ещё назывались «Жидове» («Жиды» или «Евреи») в 11-12вв. Это наименование ясно указывает, что киевские кавары (копыры) исповедовали иудаизм. Тем самым подтверждается связь коваров с Киевом и иудаизмом»[40].*

Из приведенного отрывка следует, что своё имя Копырев конец получил от слова-этнонима «копыр», каковое явилось следствием ряда фонетических преобразований: «кабыр — кабар — кавар — капыр и, наконец, копыр». Таково мнение О.Прицака.

Однако, в сочетании «Копырев конец» — «Жидовские ворота» налицо противоречие: почему ворота, ведущие на территорию, где проживали кавары, назывались «Жидовскими»? О. Прицак это противоречие разрешает указанием на то, что под словом «жидовские» следует понимать форму вероисповедания, а не этноним, то есть кавары (копыры), как и хазары, исповедовали иудаизм — а отсюда и имя ворот. Более того О.Прицак утверждает первенство в Киеве кавар над хазарами:

*«в Киеве первоначальная этническая община называлась Копыр (Копур)»  
А это означает, что внутренний город Киева первоначально был заселен хазарскими каварами (капырами)»*

Но ведь кавары, касательно их проживания в Киеве, нигде и никем не упоминаются, да и иудаизм кавар О. Прицак выводит «от обратного» — от «наименования», связав Жидовские (Еврейские ворота) с Копыревым концом:

Но даже если кавары и были иудеями, они никак не могли запечатлеть своё национальное имя в названии одного из киевских «концов», и тому имеется

свидетельство:

*«Да будет известно, что так называемые кавары произошли из рода хазар. Случилось так, что вспыхнуло у них восстание против своей власти, и, когда разгорелась междоусобная война, эта прежняя власть их [все-таки] одержала победу. Одни из них были перебиты, другие, бежав, пришли и поселились вместе с турками в земле пачинакитов, сдружились друг с другом и стали называться каварами»[41]*

Указанное «восстание против своей власти, и, когда разгорелась междоусобная война..... и стали называться каварами», случилось в начале IXв. — значит до этого времени «кавары из рода хазар» назывались иным именем, а затем, став врагами хазар, уже никак не могли находиться в Киеве. Поэтому совершенно очевидно, что происхождение названия «Копырев конец с каварами не связано и имеет другое объяснение:

Оно в том, что со временем торговая фактория Самбат превращается в крупный торговый город, в котором таможенная служба является важным условием его развития. Так вот, в иврите — языке основателей Киева — слово «копар» означает «выкуп, пеня, вира»: так именовалась, расположенная на территории древнего Киева таможня, принадлежащая еврейским купцам-раданитам: и давшая название городскому району: «Копырев конец».

Поэтому вышеприведенные предложенные О.Прицаком превращения «кабыр — кабар — кавар — капыр» — никак и ничем не оправданы. И становится понятным: почему ведущие к таможне (копару) ворота назывались Жидовскими: здесь «жидовские» — этноним, указывающий на национальность тех, кто за упомянутыми воротами проживал. Все же остальные представители Хазарского каганата обитали на другом «конце» Киева, который назывался «Козаре».

Наличие в Киеве таможенной службы свидетельствует о его статусе крупного торгового города.

### **«Хорошая» летопись**

Первые русские князья знали: кто их предки и откуда пришли в Среднее Приднепровье. Но принятие Киевской Русью в конце 10в. христианства свидетельствует о её устремлении в европейскую общность — тем более, что земли за восточными границами принадлежали, в основном, враждебным кочевым народам. Следует учитывать и то, что государственным языком Киевской Руси стал славянский, на котором говорила почти треть населения Европы. Иными словами, для потомков Рюрика, «скифское» происхождение русов выглядело (скажем так) не престижным.

Вероятно, что ещё князь Ярослав Владимирович прозванный «Мудрым», задумывался над тем, чтобы перенаправить историю Руси в «нужное русло» — именно он первым из правителей Киевской Руси «открыл окно в Европу», установив дружеские отношения со Швецией, Византией и Римской империей. Не будем забывать, и того, что матерью следующих Великих князей: Изяслава Ярославича и Всеволода Ярославича — была норвежская принцесса Ингегерда.

Создание «Повести временных лет» датируется началом 12в, то есть прошло 250 лет от времени «призвания варяг» (862г.). И вот что (скажем так) примечательно: летопись рассказывает о действительно имевших место событиях в начальной истории первого восточнославянского государства и называет действительные имена их участников, но причины, вызвавшие появление этих событий и их реальный смысл — полностью изменены. Поэтому «ПВЛ» нужно рассматривать только как один из примеров «хорошей истории», то есть «приспособленной» к интересам и предпочтениям «власть предержащих», чему примеров более, чем достаточно.

Что же до еврейских купцов в летописной истории Древней Руси, то они упомянуты всего один раз — только под 1113г. и (понятное дело) речь идёт о еврейском погроме:

*«Киевляне же разграбили двор Путяты тысяцкого, напали на евреев, разграбили их имущество»*

Мы же выяснили, что город Киев существовал уже в середине 9в., а предшествующий ему, принадлежащий еврейским купцам таможенный пункт: крепость Самбат — намного ранее. Но, увы, память об этом не почли даже памятным знаком.

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**Михаил Окунь: Уходит поезд в**

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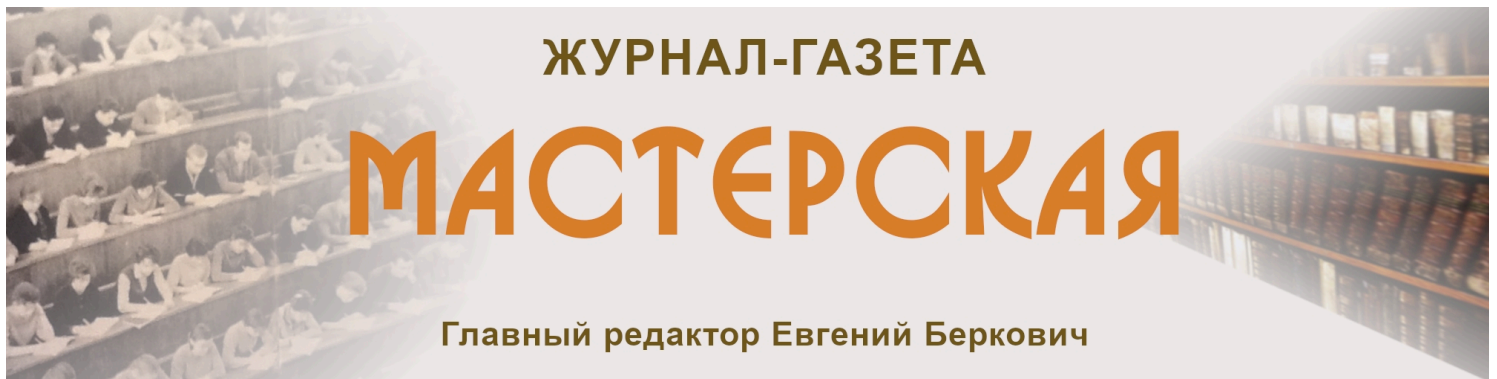
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HIS OPINION

## Arkady Gaysinsky: Artania – Frankish Russia

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*The choice of the direction of finding the location of Artania will be determined by the fact that Artania and the city of Art should somehow be located in the territories of Ancient Russia. Therefore, the available versions of the localization of Artania «are tied» to the Ancient Russian state ...*

## Artania – Frankish Russia

Arkady Gaysinsky

eleven

Arab geographer Abu Ishaq al-Istahri reported in his book «Kitab al-masalik wa-l-mamalik », written in the 970s:



*«And the Rus are three groups. The group closest to Bulgar, and their king in a city called Kuyaba, and he is larger than Bulgar. And the group is the highest of them, called al-Slavia, and their king in the city of Salau, and their group, called al-Artania, and their king sits in Art, their city. And people achieve with the trade goals of Kuyaba and its environs. As for Arta, I did not hear anyone mention the achievement of it by strangers, for those there kill all the strangers who come to them. They themselves descend on water for trade and do not report anything about their affairs and goods, and do not allow anyone to follow themselves and enter their country. < ... > Black salts, black foxes and tin and a number of slaves » are taken out of Arta.<sup>[1]</sup>*

The location of the first two groups of al-Istahri Rus connects with the known names, but the location of the third group, «called Artania » remains unknown.

The choice of the direction of finding the location of Artania will be determined by the fact that Artania and the city of Art should somehow be located in the territories of Ancient Russia. Therefore, the available versions of the localization of Artania «are tied » to the Ancient Russian state:

*«Southern version.*

*Southern hypotheses were based on the inaccurate translation of Istahri made in the 19th century, in which Artania was placed between Khazars and Volga Bulgarians. In the historiography, points of view were expressed about its location in the place of Tmutarakani (V. AT Mavrodin, G. AT Vernadsky), about the identity*

*with the Proneprovsky city of Roden (B. AND. Rybakov), about the identity of Arsa and Ryazan (V. F. Minor). An opinion was also expressed about the Yutanovsky settlement in the floodplain of the Oskol River, in which adherents see the largest metallurgical complex in Eastern Europe «».*

*Northern version.*

*The list of goods exported from Artania indicates rather the northern location of Artania.*

*The fascination with the similarity of names led to speculations about the identity of Artania with the Slavic sanctuary on Cape Arcon and with the land of Erzyan.*

*In Russian historiography of recent decades, the hypotheses about the presence of Artania in the Rostov region are dominant. At the same time, the presence of rich archaeological material in the Sarsky settlement, Timereva and other points of the Volga trade route is at the forefront.*

*Less often than Rostov, in connection with Artania, Suzdal and Beloozero, as well as Smolensk and Orsha » are mentioned in scientific publications[2].*

And although the supporters of these versions do not give any convincing arguments in defense of their conclusions, they agree that «the third group of Rus » al-Istahri is not invented, since the first two are real.

But, perhaps, in the reasoning regarding this problem, the very initial logical premise that Artania should be sought on lands belonging to Ancient Russia is erroneous? But should one proceed from the fact that a certain territory known as Artania was connected with the Rus, but was outside the Russian state?

It should be borne in mind that Abu Ishaq al-Istahri bases his story about the Rus on information received from merchants and travelers (he himself has not been to Russia) and mentions the Rus only as part of their trading activities. Therefore, further reasoning is reasonable to start by clarifying whether there is any information about the attitude of the Rus to trade at the time we are interested in?

Muslim geographer of Iranian origin also reports on merchants-ruses. ibn Khordadbeh (second half of the 9th century) in «Book of Ways and Countries » (« Kitab al-masalik wa-l-malik »)[3]:

*«Way of merchants Rus «gins Sakalib » .... The merchants then leave Spain and the countries of Franks are sent to Tangier and Morocco, from there they follow through Africa to the capital of Egypt »[4].*

Ibn Hordadbeh also knows about merchants — Jews known as «radonites »:

*«The path of Jewish merchants of radonites who speak Persian, Romanian, French, Handalusian, Slavic: they travel from west to east and from east to west by sea and land. They carry eunuchs, maidservants, boys, silk, furs and swords. They board ships in France in the West Sea, head to Faram .... On the way back they take musk, aloe, camphor, cinnamon and other works of the eastern countries ... »[5].*

Here is the opinion on this occasion of the American oriental historian, professor at Harvard University Omelyan Prtsak:

*« ... Only two international companies were involved in the Euro-Asian slave trade: Jewish Radhaniya and non-Jewish Rus. A subject analysis of the sources shows that both trading organizations did not act simultaneously: the first acted earlier. In fact, Rus Corporation replaced the Radgania Corporation in Eastern Europe. .... As my studies showed, both Radagania and Rus companies had their own base in Roman southern Galia, firstly, in the coastal areas of Arl-Marseille, and secondly, in the Rodezu region (Garona riverbassen) — old Ruthenicis. This Celtic-Latin name Rut-eni or Rut-i has changed, according to philological laws, in the mid-French*

*language to Rus-i; in the Middle German language, again Ruti gave the natural Ruzzi »[6].*

As you can see, Professor O. Pritsak means two different trading companies «Jewish Radhaniya and non-Jewish Rus not acting simultaneously, the first acted earlier », but he himself doubts the conformity of such a statement with historical logic:

*« ... Now we have an unexpected phenomenon. Are the Rus that have just emerged from obscurity already full of international merchants? Who are these Rus? They probably were not a primitive tribal group without knowledge of geography, foreign languages and economics. They should have had the concept of merchant law, they had to have trust and credit in the world of trade. History shows us that international trade is tightly connected with empires, which could only protect the merchant and ensure his trust. In the 8-9th. there were only two of these: Roman (western or eastern) and Arab (Sasanid-Persian) »[7].*

Doubts about. The prince is quite understandable and fair: the wheels-brews, «pulled out of obscurity » according to «Tales of temporary years » in 862, could not appear in any way at the same time «full international merchants ».

But it is important to imagine that Ibn Hordadbeh does not tell about two trading organizations, but about one in which Jews and Rus collaborated. This is what the Arab historian, geographer and traveler Al Mascudi confirms based on earlier sources (mid 10th century):

*«Rus — a large nation, divided into various categories; among them is one discharge called radonites; they are the most numerous and go on trade to Andalus, Byzantium, Constantinople and to the Khazars »[8].*

Unfortunately, the format of the article does not allow us to provide detailed evidence of the existence in the Early Middle Ages of a powerful trading organization «*holding a monopoly of caravan trade between China and Europe*»<sup>[9]</sup>, which was a union of Jewish merchants and Rus warriors, known even before the formation of Kiev Rus.

### 3

It is clear that at all times trade organizations have arranged and are organizing their bases in places of greatest favor for the main goal of their existence: to make maximum profit at the lowest cost. It is clear that in ancient times, an important condition for achieving this goal was the ability to place trade bases on the banks of rivers and seas, since the delivery of goods by water was much cheaper for merchants than to dry.

Trade routes formed between such bases, and the bases themselves turned into settlements and stations. Over time, for various reasons, some villages disappeared or stopped developing — others turned into large cities and became centers of shopping colonies, regions and even states.

In this case, merchants, also known under the name «»:

« ... *had their base in Roman southern Galia, firstly, in the coastal areas of Arl-Marseille, and secondly, in the Rodezu region (Garona river basin) — old Ruthenicis* ».

«*Roman Southern Gaul* » — it is the south and southwest of present-day France. On this territory there are two bases of Rus:

1. «in the coastal areas of Arl-Marseille »,
2. «in the Rodezu area » (Garona River Basin).

The first base-colony connected to the West Sea (western part of the Mediterranean Sea) along the Rhone River, then to the southern and eastern countries (and vice versa).

The second base-colony connected with the Bay of Biscay along the Garon River, then to the countries of the North of Europe (and vice versa).

So, in the territory of southwestern France, which Omelyan Prtsak connects with the second base, was the region of Artagnan — now:

*« ... a commune in France, located in the South region — Pyrenees, Department of the Upper Pyrenees. It is part of the canton of Wick-en-Bigor. Tarb ».*

But what about the fact that:

*«Take out black sables, black foxes and tin from the Art and a number of slaves »?*

The word «exported » is not necessarily tied to the area where a particular product is available or manufactured. Goods (and this is often dictated by the trading circuit) first focus on the intermediate base, where it is audited and evaluated, and then distributed in direction, which also fits the definition of «export ». For example, «tea sorted and packaged in England is taken out » to many countries of the world, although it is known that the tea bush in England does not grow.

It is logical that the fur «*black sables and black foxes*», acquired by merchants from the inhabitants of the northern lands, was taken to Artania along a convenient sea route, from where this valuable product «was taken out » further south and east.

As for the tin (pig?), We will clarify that there were absolutely no deposits of such metals in the territory of the ancient Russian state, but here:

*« ... numerous tin ore deposits have been known in France since ancient times. In scale, they are medium and small, concentrated within the Armorican and Central French Massives ».*[\[10\]](#)

In this case:

*«Pliny the Elder claims that Armorica — is the former name of Aquitaine, and thus its southern border passes through the Pyrenees ».*[\[eleven\]](#)

But *about* Artagnan's goodness is also located near the Pyrenites.

#### 4

I am sure that the geographical identity of «Artania » ibn Istahri and the real existing French commune «Artagnan », after the above reasoning seems reasonable. Some dissimilarity of the names — in history, the thing is very common: here Kiev is named «*Kuyaba*».

Ibn Istahri's message about the three groups of Russia corresponds to historical reality. The location of the third group of Rus is declared «a mystery » because Russian historians, no matter how tempting to see their ancestors as international merchants back in the middle of the 9th century, understand: the recognition of this fact simply crosses out the tales «Tales of temporary years ». Therefore, I had to call Artania «mysterious » and knowingly to no avail look for her:

*« ... in the Sarsky settlement, Timerev and other points of the Volga trade route ... in Suzdal, Belozor, Smolensk and Orsha ».*

Artania — is «Frank Rus »: one of the trade colonies that arose as a result of the activities of the trade monopoly «Radia-Rus » is similar to Kiev, Priilmen or Danube Russia.

The role of our ancestors in the history of Europe is much more significant than is commonly believed.

**P.S. From Artania to d'Artagnan**



The ethnic history of Spain begins with the Iberians: archaeological evidence of a culture defined as Iberian is attributed to the bronze age.

The continuation of the Iber is considered to be the Basque — a small, but well known for its desire for independence and identity, people who have never submitted to the conquerors. Basques only in the 16th century. entered as an autonomous entity into the united Spain, occupying its northern territories located between the valley of the Ebra River and the Bay of Biscay and moving to the southwestern region of France.

Basque language — is the language of the so-called «ergative system », to which only Caucasian languages belong from European languages. The linguistic data given in the work of Vagan Sargsyan «Basques and Armenians are noteworthy: secret pages of European civilization »:

*«At the end of the 19th century, the English scientist Edward Spencer Dodgeson accidentally made a very interesting discovery ... Dodgeson noticed that many Armenian words are almost identical to Basque. Dojson published his thoughts on these lexical coincidences in 1884 in the journal «Euskera » (« Basque language ») under the intriguing heading «Basque words in Armenian ».*

The next important discovery in the field of ethnolinguistic relations between the Basques and Armenians was made more than a quarter century later. In the 20s of the last century, the young Basque philologist Bernardo Estornes Lasa, subsequently the largest scientist and academician, collected Basque folklore material in the Ropkala Valley, in the eastern part of the province of Navarra. So, in the village of Isaba, almost on the easternmost border of Navarra, Estornes Lasa recorded the local tradition that the village of Isaba was founded by Armenians who were the first inhabitants of Navarra and the ancestors of the Basque people: in the village of Isaba there is still a road called Erminia, which folk tradition connects with the name of Armenia, preserving the memory of the first settlers of Navarra.

*«In the Armenian Highlands and in the Bascony there are a huge number of toponymic elements that sometimes reach the level of simple repetition, for example:*

*Ashtarak (city name in Armenia) — Astarak (settlement in southern France),*

*Goris (city in the southeast of Armenia) — Goris (settlement in Basconia),*

*Deba (river in the north of Armenia) — Deba (river name in Baskonia),*

*Araks (name of the river in Armenia) — Arakses (name of the river in Basconia),*

*Aran (land name in Armenia) — Aran (distributed by a toponym in Bascony),*

*Karkar (the name of the area in Western Armenia) — Karkar (known toponym in Bascony),*

*Karbi (the name of the village in Armenia) — Karbe (toponym in Bascony).*

*Previously, such toponymic coincidences were not of particular interest to science, since similar elements may exist in other regions, however, the Armenian-Bascon toponymic parallels have an important feature of — in most cases they are translated equally in both languages ».*

## ii

The name of the area located in the southwest of France — Gascony comes from the people «Basques»: «Gascon» — is a transcription of the name «Bascon».

And although the French descendants of the Basque do not, like Spanish relatives, fight for the revival of their ancient language and traditions of their ancestors, their independent hot temper and special pride in belonging to the Gasconians are well known.

Everyone knows the name of the famous Gasconer d, Artagan, but not everyone knows the true name of the prototype literary hero: Charles de Batz de Montesquieu.

«De Montesquieu» — the name of his mother, a representative of a respected noble family, which gave Charles the right to be accepted for service in an elite military unit, patronized by

the king himself, d'Artagnan — is a nickname, the same as it was customary for every musketeer to have and what his comrades in arms and friends wore: Aramis — Henri D'A

«Artagnan »— the name of one of the estates of the noble family de Montesquieu and became «the second name » of the future field marshal of France.

### iii

The musketeers and perfectly owned the sword, and understood a lot about food and wine. But d'Artagnan, although Dumas does not write about it, without a doubt the best wines of the world preferred the strong «Armagnac », because the birthplace of this drink (for three centuries ahead of the appearance of cognac) was the area of Armagnac, located in a hot favorite d'Artagnan Gaskoni.

About what Armagnac is from the proverb:

*«The French gave cognac to the world, and the Armagnac left for themselves ».*

The name of the Gaskon region of Armagnac is derived from the name of a knight who lived in these places, whose name Herreman eventually transformed into armagnac (Armanyak). We leave this unconvincing linguistic metamorphosis and consider a different version of the origin of the name «Armagnac », based on that assumption, that the Basques are ethnically related to the Caucasian peoples, in particular, the Armenians. The toponym «Armagnac » (arman-yak) fully fits into the above list of similarities of Caucasian and Pyrinian geographical names. Obviously, the name «Armagnac » should not be associated with the «redone » name of the knight, but with the historical region of Armagnac — part of Gasconi, located between the rivers Garonne and Adur, and the name that the Armenian historian mentions Movses Kharenatsi (5v.) in

*«Ara the Beautiful (from) Aram, Harm, Helam, Amasia, Aramaneka, Haika », who became an adversary of ».*

Surname d'Artagnan, has the final «yan » inherent in Armenian surnames, denoting birth, for example: Hakobyan — from the genus Akopa, Muradyan — from the genus Murad, etc. It is likely that in the name of the estate «Artagnan » lies the Armenian name, for example, Vartan: (B) Artagnan — from the genus Wartan

It should be noted that in France there are a fairly large number of owners of «Armenian » surnames, despite the fact that their carriers in no way connect with the Basques, or even more so with the Armenians ethnically, but it is hardly in search of their roots Lucignana and Trentignany go so far as to be absolutely sure of this. It is unlikely that they associate one of the royal musketeers — Aramis and their former president Jacques Chirac with what was written by Movses Khorenatsi:

*«Aramaneak, having lived years, gave birth Aramaisa and died, having lived for many more years. His son Aramais builds a home on a hill off the riverbank and calls it Armavir by his own name, and the — river named after his grandson Erast — Eraschom. The son of his Ball .... sends with all his people and a scarb to the nearest valley beyond the northern slopes of Mount Aragats, fertile and fat, replete with flowing waters. They say that by his name the region was called Chirac ».*

And of course, one cannot get around the fact that French and Armenian are considered the best cognacs in the world. Apparently, this fact has a historical basis.

---

[1] A.P. Novoseltsev. Eastern sources of oriental Slavs and Russia VI – IX centuries. In the book: The ancient Russian state and its international significance. M., 1965., Ss. 411 – 412.

[2] Wikipedia. Artania.

[3] The titles of the books of Ibn Istahri and Ibn Hordadbeh coincide.

[4] P. G. Bulgakov. Book of ways and states of Ibn-Hordadbeh. Palestinian collection. L. 1958. no. 3/66, p. 129.

[5] There. ss. 127-136.

[6] See Omelyan Pratsak. Where did the Russian land come from. Lecture delivered at Harvard University on 10.24.1975.

[7] There.

[8] B. N. Zahoder. Caspian information set about Eastern Europe. M. 1962.

[9] L. N. Gumilyov. Ancient Russia and the great steppe. p. 127.

[10] Wikipedia. Minerals of France.

[eleven] Wikipedia. Armorica.



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NEXT ENTRY

**Gennady Vinnitsa: First Achievement**

12 comments for “Arkady Gaysinsky: Artania – Frankish Russia”



**Gaisinsky Arkady** 08/20/2019 at 10:03

Eugene! «Spain from the Phoenician pros (t) panel — remote, similar to Hebrew lehitpanot — delete, even in the tourist directory they write »

Where did the name «Spain » come from? There is an old map on which Spain looks like an island with the image of rabbits on it. But why rabbits? We find the answer from the living in IV. BC. Roman poet Gaius Valerius Catullus, who in one of his poems mentions a certain Egnatia «from the rabbit edge », and under «the rabbit edge », as follows from the Pliny certificate comment on the specified line, you need to understand Spanish

In Hebrew «and Shafani » (« and-sapani ») is a rabbit island – Spain.

In the south of the Iberian Peninsula, there are also such (presumably) toponymic evidence of the presence of Jews here:

Malaga - from «malah » (sailor);

Cordoba - from «hag to » (bear's mountain);

Cadiz - from «Cadish » (holy)

We will not forget about the Ebro River, which flows into the Mediterranean Sea, whose name, speaking for itself (the river was known to ancient Greeks under the name Ἑβρος, the Romans — Hiberus) can not be attributed to the Finnikians.



REPLY



**Zbig** 08/20/2019 at 16:58

To begin with, the Phoenician and Hebrew — are very close languages. Therefore, the Phoenician I-Shpania is close to Hebrew «and-shafani » (« and-sapani ») and means the same: rabbit island.

In the Soviet (!!!) Encyclopedias «Countries and Peoples » the name Malaga was derived from Hebrew «Malaka » — queen. Cordoba in Spanish is written by Córdoba and comes from the punic Kart-Juba — the city of Yuba, which was given by Hamilcar Barca. Cadiz — from the Phoenician Gadir, meaning wall, fortification (Israeli city of Gadera — from the same root). To

the question of Ebro: this name can come from the word Iber or from the Basque Ibar, especially since the Greek Jews — Ἰουδαῖς.



REPLY



**Eugene v** 08/20/2019 at 9:09 p.m.

From the guide of the series «window to the world » » Spain » 1995 AKA Publications Ltd, 1996 ECOM-PRESS Moscow. p 27

«The Romans of the peninsula was known as Hispania, which comes from the Semitic word meaning «distant, hidden ».



REPLY



**Eugene v** 08/20/2019 at 21:13

By the way «Guadalquivir » — is hawadi hakabir in Hebrew



REPLY



**Mikhail Polyak** 08/19/2019 at 19:15

I always thought (read) that the tanks are related to Georgians. Or do Georgian and Armenian languages look like Slavic? My wife and I just returned from

Poland (I really liked the country). It is interesting that the Poles understood us when we spoke Russian, how Polish we are. And how not to understand the name of the restaurant «Chlopske yadlo»? Clearly, peasant food.



REPLY



**Ilya G.** 08/19/2019 at 20:46

Michael! There was such a hypothesis, but it is now refuted. The Basque language is not related to any other (until evidence is found in any case). Armenian and Georgian languages are completely different, although they belong to Indo-European languages, and differ approximately as English and Welsh, i.e. mutually incomprehensible. Armenians have nothing to do with either the Basques or the Gasconians. D'Artagnan, by the way, is written in French d \ ' Artagnan, and, say, Aznavour, whose real name is Aznavourian, is written as follows: Aznavourian. Armagnac has nothing to do with Armenia either. By the way, the capital of Armagnac was the city of Osh, but it has no relation to the Kyrgyz Osh. Armagnac differs from Armenian cognac by distillation: Armenian, like other brands called in b. USSR «cognac »,distilled by the characteristic cognac method — double distillation in distillation cubes. The Armenian is distilled once in a copper distiller. Talking about specifically Armenian cognac as the best is also not entirely correct: the best cognacs in the Empire were made by Shustov, hence the name «Shustovsky cognac » at factories in Yerevan, Chisinau and Odessa. There was also the famous «Sarajev cognac », which was produced by factories of David Sarajev (Sarjeshvili) in Kizlyar and Tbilisi, which was not inferior to Shustovsky.which was produced by factories of David Sarajev (Sarjeshvili) in Kizlyar and Tbilisi, which was not inferior to Shustovsky.





REPLY



**Eugene v** 08/22/2019 at 12:25

I recommend a rather convincing work on this topic A. Kobrinsky  
«Iberian identities » <http://amkob113.ru/kobra/iber/mar.html>



REPLY



**Joseph Halperin** 08/19/2019 at 20:51

In the Caucasus, I was assured (Circes and Abkhazians) that the Basques — are relatives of this group — a-baski. Abases, whispers, Adygi, etc. It may very well still be to know the movement of peoples in the pre-written era. And the Spaniards formed later, already in the process of the collapse of the Roman Empire, after the arrival of the Vandals and other German and Iranian tribes displaced from Central Europe.



REPLY



**Eugene v** 08/19/2019 at 21:11

Spain from the Phoenician Is (t) panel — remote, looks like Hebrew Lehitpanot — delete, even in the tourist directory they write like that.



**Eugene v** 08/19/2019 at 18:13

\ » The emergence of ancient Arian (whose name manifested itself only a lot of time later in Iran and the existence of which already on the Nizhniprovsky ancestral homeland can only be guessed) was preceded by almost three – the thousand-year history «Landlord countries » Aratta, formed in VI thousand BC e. e. On the Right-bank of the Middle Sub-Niprov (where it is now known as «Tripoli ar – theological culture » [25, p. 31 – 34]).

The movement of the core of the world's oldest state of Aratta from Podunavya to Podniprovie was determined, first of all, by the pressure of a new wave (« Vinca culture ») you – Indians from the Malaysian ancestral ancestor of Indo-European people. After that, the original path to Asia Minor was difficult – and Aratta began to sharpen a new path, from the Middle Ages through the Caucasus. This phenomenon, begun by priests and soon overgrown with ethnocultural formations, known to ar – theologians as «the nitrogen-Black Sea line for the development of the steppe eneolite »

\ » According to –ode, we note that the word «Aratta », obviously, has an ancient origin – the origin and its semantic meaning should be associated with a grammatical root with the process of agriculture: «Aratta » – Country Given that Aratta was geographically located on the Right Bank of the Middle Subway, it should be expected that in the Ukrainian language, in Russian, and, obviously, in the – Slavyanski – language – words with exactly the same root and with – while their ar – ayku. And, indeed, in Ukrainian, the word «orati » (pa – at, vpa – yell) is the same as in Russian «yelling » almost coincides with the word «Aratta ». In addition, in the Ukrainian and Russian degrees, the lengths (arshin) coincide with the word «Aratta » two defining letters (root). This is all the more significant that the measure of land «ar » also coincides with the first two letters in the word «Aratta ». This tendency of coincidence «ar » in the word «Aratta » and in many – – the words –, which are semantic in content to have

both direct and indirect relation to the earth or to antiquity (Aratta is the oldest state in the world) – to this group). These words include, for example, the following: ara – is (earth or Chinese yell – and) – Greek. this trend can be observed in many – Indo-European – and others – (not belonging to –, it would seem, to this group). These words include, for example, the following: ara – is (earth or Chinese walnut – i) – Greek. this trend can be observed in many – Indo-European – and others – (not belonging to –, it would seem, to this group). These words include, for example, the following: ara – is (earth or Chinese walnut – i) – Greek.

; arat – in Mongolia and in the Tuvan region working cattle breeder, peasant; artichoke (urban plant, vegetable) – German. artichok; Armenian – ancient peasant vera – other clothes from thick cloth in the form of caftan; ar – alukhenat ar – Eisky – the oldest era of the Earth (from Greek – beginning) –, etc. The fact that Aratta began to languish from a certain historical time (from VI thousand BC) to Asia Minor a new path from the Sub-Trade (through the Caucasus) gives us the right to assume that the word is directly related to the origin of – toponyms «Ararat » and «Arabia » the words «Aram » (name of the legendary hero and founder of the Armenian people) and many – others – words – for example, «arba » (long four – wheeled wagon in Crimea, in Kavkaz and in the southern <TA of Ukraine And – otya it is believed that the word «arba » has translated into Russian from Turkic – peoples, we will notice by – the research eye that it absolutely corresponds to (in Hebrew) numeral « » – arba – four. Is – from what is called the root of the word, select the letter combination – ar «ar » based on previous ones. With a high degree of probability, it is permissible to assume that all kinds of word formation crystallized in the process of historical development around the simplest – letter combinations. And if – is correctly defined, then on them, based on the analysis of some – corresponding to – their words used by – different ethnic groups, it is possible to determine the phenomenologically primordality of a particular ethnic group, and also trace its direct genetic connection with other ethnic groups. \ »

Alexander M. Kobrinsky \ » Socrates phenomenon \ »

<http://amkob113.ru/kobra/krat/>

REPLY

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**Eugene v** 08/19/2019 at 18:21

By the way, in Hebrew «land » — Arets (ארץ), hence Eretz Israel — Zemrail. We Jews — no less arias than others. Leo in Hebrew Arye, whose symbol is included in the emblems of many peoples of Europe



REPLY

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**Avraam** 08/19/2019 at 09:06

The quotes are interesting, and everything else is just the living imagination of the author. In the 10th century, Ancient Russia was not yet there, there was only the Scandinavian Rus and merchants from the Rus were also natives of Gotland and the Old Ladoga. They were not very different from other Normans in Europe, the Slavyansky language of northeast Kiev hardly appeared before the 10th century, has nothing to do with Art. And Kuyava (Kuyaba) is the old name of Kiev, and not the mistake mentioned in the article. Pratsak explained well about the carrier Kiy, originally from Khorezm. Radanites from Spain reached only Egypt, and not Lo Kit, they were only a small part of Arab trade.



REPLY

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## FRESH NOTES

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Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man

Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year

Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

Victor Sokolovsky: Inevitability of the word

Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes

## FRESH COMMENTS

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- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Inna Belenkaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **ALokshin to Joseph K.** to record Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness
- **Leonid Zuborev** to record Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man
- **Victor (Brookline)** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Victor Seidentreger** to record Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
- **Eugene** to record Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Vladimir U** to record Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Atar Porat: Why Palestinian resistance continues: a deep immersion in Hamas logic
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Kramm** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Nelli epelman** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Sam** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Joseph K** to record Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?

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### HISTORY

## Arkady Gaysinsky: Ethnic roots of the Rus

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*Find out: what kind of tribe did the tauride Rus belong to? After all, the Rus are mentioned in history much earlier than the Varangians that appeared in the middle of the 9th century. in the area of Ilmeni and Ladoga.*

## Ethnic roots of the Rus

Arkady Gaysinsky

«As it is now established, the Slavs were not Aboriginal people of Eastern Europe, but penetrated it in the 8th century, populating the Podniprover and the pool of Lake Ilmen. Before the Slavic invasion, this territory was inhabited by Rus, — the ethnic group is by no means Slavic»[\[1\]](#).

The above — is not an assumption, but a statement. Its author, an authoritative Russian historian Lev Gumilyov, in fact, with this phrase alone (without any reservations there like «probably », «probably », «can be assumed ») lists all sorts, starting with Mikhail Lomonosov , find attempts at the founders of Russian statehood in Slavy Kornes



And Gumilyov himself, probably not with an easy heart, made such an unkind recognition for Russian historiography, but the facts, as they say, are stubborn, and the historian, whose scientific interest included Khazar Kaganat, undoubtedly knew that in the Northern Black Sea region, more precisely on the Taman Peninsula, long before «calling the Varangians » creature

Abu Ali Ahmed Ibn Omar Ibn Ruste in «Dear Values », describing the events of the second half of the 9th century. tells:

*«As for Ar-Russian, it is located on an island surrounded by a lake. The island on which they (ruses) live, three days long, is covered with forests and swamps, unweeds and cheese, so that a person should step on the ground with his foot, as it shakes due to the abundance of moisture in it ... They have a king called Hakan Rusov. They attack the Slavs, drive up to them on ships, land, take them prisoner, take them to Khazaran and Bulgar and sell them there ... They do not have arable land, but only eat what the Slavs bring from the earth ... Their only occupation is the sale of salts, proteins and other furs ... They have many settlements, and they live at a glance. Guests are honored, with strangers who seek protection from them, treated well, as with those who often have them ... »<sup>[2]</sup>*

Reports on «Rus Island » and Persian historian ibn Mahmud Gardizi:

*«Rus — is an island that lies in the sea. And this island is three days journey for three days and all in trees. And its forests and lands have a lot of moisture ».*<sup>[3]</sup>

Hussein al-Majudi in the book «Gold mines and placers of gems » wrote in the middle of the 10th century:

*«In the upper reaches of the Khazar river there is a mouth connecting to the sleeve of the Naitas Sea, which is the Russian Sea; no one except them swims along it, and they live on one of its shores »*<sup>[4]</sup>.

For some reason, under the «Russian Sea » Russian commentators understand the Black Sea, but their natural desire to see huge water space in the ancestors of the sovereign rulers is devoid of simple common sense: «Arab Herodotus » was probably not the one who in the middle of the 10th century. could believe in such nonsense. But the narrow strait into the Sea of Azov, on the shore of which was «of the Rouse », they (ruses) could well close for other people's ships.

Rus are also mentioned in the book «Nature of Seljuks » Tahira al-Marvazi Sharaf al — Zaman:

*« ... And they are strong and powerful people, and go to distant places for the purpose of raids, and they also sail on ships to the Khazar Sea .... Their courage and courage are well known, so one of them is equivalent to many of the other nations. If they had horses and they were riders, then they would be the worst scourge for humanity »*<sup>[5]</sup>.

Ibn Ruste:

*«They attack the Slavs, drive up to them on ships, land, take them prisoner, take them to Khazaran and Bulgar and sell them there »*<sup>[6]</sup>.

Another evidence that the ancient Rus lived on the seashore belongs to the Arab geographer 10th. Ibn Miskaveihu describing one of the way of the Rus:

*«They (ruses) drove the sea, which is in contact with their country, crossed it to a large river known as Kura, carrying its waters from the mountains of Azerbaijan and Armenia and flowing into this sea ».*<sup>[7]</sup>

It follows from the above that the Rus were closely and constantly connected with the sea and, therefore, lived on the seashore

The main city of Ros was called Russia — it was located on the Taman Peninsula. The city of Russia in the middle of the 12th century mentions an Arab traveler al-Idrisi:

*«From the city of Matraha to the city of ar-Rusiya 27 miles. »*<sup>[8]</sup>

«Mathraha » — is Tmutarakan, whose Taman location is not in doubt.

Russian historians, of course, knew about Tauride Rus (Rose Island), but how much paper, time and money was spent to «reinter » the trustworthy Byzantine Leo Deacon, who called the Rus «tavroskifi » and reported that Russian ships after the hikes are not returned Also, there was no clear explanation for why the current Sea of Azov in ancient times was known to merchants and sailors as «sea of Rus »?

2

Find out: what kind of tribe did the tauride Rus belong to? After all, the Rus are mentioned in history much earlier than the Varangians that appeared in the middle of the 9th century. in the area of Ilmeni and Ladoga.

In the famous work «The historian Jordan spoke about the origin and deeds of » about the event that happened in the 4th century .. somewhere in the North Black Sea region:

*«The treacherous tribe of the Rosomons, who in those days served him (the king is ready for Germanarich) among other tribes, turned up here to damage him. One woman from the aforementioned tribe named Sunilda, for the treasonous departure (from the king), her husband, the king (Germanarih), driven by anger, ordered her to be torn to pieces, tying her to wild horses and letting them jump. The brothers of her Sar and Ammium, avenging the death of her sister, struck him with a sword »[9].*

This, in general, insignificant event, is of crucial importance for Russian history, because here, according to academician Boris Rybakov *«the name of the people first appears «grew»*. He is (B. Rybakov) explains that *«in the name of the people «Rosomons » the Gothic historian Jordan (possibly an alan) can easily dismember two parts: «dew mine », that is, «dew-husbands », «dew people »[10].*

But why does the Russian academician, who firmly stands in the position of the Slavicity of the dew, resort to deciphering the ethnonym «of the Rosomons » to the language of the descendants of the Ases (Osetin), and the Jordan itself considers (although presumably) alan?

3

The fact is that the definitions of «alans » and «aces » are toponymic synonyms, that is, alans and aces — two names of the same people:

*«In late antiquity and early Middle Ages in Byzantium and Western Europe, they [Asa] were known as Alans (this name, as well as the name Ossetians in their epic «Allon », comes from the word «ari », «ariana <TAG1a In the era of the great resettlement of peoples (IV – VII centuries e.), groups of Alan tribes penetrated far into the West; they fought in modern France, Spain, North Africa »[eleven].*

*«Alans: 1) Iranian-speaking tribes of Sarmat origin. From the 1st century lived in Priazovye and Prekavkazye. Caucasian Alans (in Russian) — ancestors of Ossetians. Alans — a people often mentioned during the resettlement of peoples between German tribes, but actually belonging to the Scythian tribe, which in turn is also often referred to as the Aryans. Alan first lived in the Caucasus; from there they, — beautiful riders and arrows, — spread their possessions north to Don and often raided Armenia and Asia Minor »*[\[12\]](#)

George Vernadsky:

*«Assia can be identified as (« as » or «ions » Russian annals), that is, progenitor Ossetians. Ass were otherwise known as alans »*[\[thirteen\]](#).

Pavel Shafarik:

*«Own (domestic, native) name alan namely aces »*[\[14\]](#)

Jehoshaphat Barbaro:

*«The name Alanya comes from tribes called Alans, which in their own language are called «as ».*[\[fifteen\]](#)

The fact that ethnonyms «alans » and «aces » call the same people gives the right to refer to such an important historical document as «Ingling Saga », authored by Snorri Sturulson — «one of the most famous Icelanders, author of «Younger Edda ») and «Hameskringly » (« Rotten skin ») — the famous saga of Norwegian kings». [\[sixteen\]](#)

*«The circle of the earth where people live is very sliced by the bays. From the ocean surrounding the earth, large seas crash into it. It is known that the sea stretches from Nörvasund to Yorsaland itself. A long bay that is called the Black Sea departs*



*north from this sea. He shares a third of the world. To the north of the Black Sea is the Great, or Cold Sveonia ..... From the north, from the mountains, outside the populated areas, a river flows along Sveonia, the correct name of which is Tanais. It was called before Tanakvisl, or Vanakvisl. She flows into the Black Sea. The terrain at her mouth was then called the Country of Van, or the dwelling of Van. This river divides thirds of the world. The one to the east is called Asia, and the one to the west, — Europe.*

*.... The country in Asia east of Tanakvisl is called the Country of Asov, or the Ass Housing, and the capital of the country was called Asgard. The ruler there was the one who was called Odin ».*

From the text «Tagi about the Ingling » it follows that the Asov Country was east of the Don and was adjacent to the Van Country, which was located at the mouth of the Don, that is, the Asov Country was also located in the Northern Black Sea.

The indication of the acov-alan habitat in the area «Tanaisa » (Don) and «Meoti Lake » (Azov Sea) confirms in 1v. Joseph Flavius:

*«We previously explained that the Alan tribe is a part living around Tanais and Meotius Lake »[\[17\]](#).*

Having found out that the Alan tribe lived around the Don and the Sea of Azov and the — Rus on the Taman Peninsula, one cannot but note the fact of their close proximity, which is also a pointer to ethnic kinship in most historical realities.

The argument addressed by researchers in trying to understand the ethnic nature of Russia is the names of the Dnieper thresholds given in two versions of — Slavic and Russian — by the Byzantine emperor Konstantin Bagryanorodny in his famous treatise «On managing the

empire ». By itself, this separation suggests that the dual names of the thresholds existed in parallel, thereby proving the ethnic difference between dew and Slavs.

*«Obviously, it would be a mistake — the famous Ukrainian historian Mikhail Brychevsky writes — to attribute the occurrence of the Russian «Nomenclature of the Dniprovsky thresholds given by Konstantin Bagryanorodny » Russian to the middle of the Khv. She is undoubtedly much older and most likely dates back to the last centuries BC, when the Sarmatian hordes flooded the South Russian steppes ».*

Of course, M. Brychevsky gives a detailed analysis of the Russian names of the Dnieper thresholds from the position of Iranian philology compared to the Scandinavian (German) — those who wish can turn to details, but we will limit ourselves to the conclusion:

*«Therefore, «Russia » Lamb Constantine — is not Norman and not Slavic, but Sarmat «Russia », merging with that mysterious people of Ros, which ancient authors still place in recent centuries before our era in the southeastern corner of East[eighteen].*

Without any exaggeration and bias, the conclusion of M. Brychevsky can be more contretized: «Russia » Lamb Constantine — is not Norman and not Slavic, but Sarmat-Alan «Russia », because we must not forget about the connection of two determinants: Russian-Alans.

Compare the description of the Rus given by Ibn-Ruste with the description of Alan Ammian Marcelian:

Ibn Ruste:

*«Their Swords are Suleimanov (on behalf of the biblical king Solomon-Suleiman). And if any of their tribes rises against someone, then they all enter. And then there is no hatred between them, but they unanimously act on the enemy until they*

defeat him ... When they have a son, he (therus) gives the newborn a bare sword, puts it in front of the child and says: «I will not leave you any property, and you have nothing but what you will acquire with this sword ». Rus wear wide harem pants, for each of which there are one hundred cubits of matter. Putting on such harem pants, they collect them in the assembly at the knees, to which they are then tied. They are brave and courageous, and if they attack another people, they do not lag behind until they completely destroy it. The defeated are exterminated or enslaved. They are tall, static and bold in attacks. They do not show courage on the horse, and all their raids and trips are made on ships ».[[nineteen](#)]

Ammian Marcelian:

«Almost all alans are tall, beautiful, with moderately blond hair. They are terrible by the restrained and menacing look of their eyes, very mobile due to the ease of armaments and in everything look like Huns, only with a lighter and more cultural lifestyle. According to barbaric custom, they stick a sword into the ground and worship it as the Mars patron of the countries by which they roam »[[twenty](#)]

4

And finally, returning to the statement of L. Gumilyova «Rus, — ethnos is by no means Slavic». I'll clarify that *with* there is evidence of this in the «Tale of temporary years » itself:

«Tsari Leon and Alexander made peace with Oleg, pledged to pay tribute and swore allegiance to each other: they themselves kissed the cross, and Oleg and his men were led to swear the Russian law, and swore by their weapons and Perun, their god, and Volos, the god of cattle, and established peace. And Oleg said: «Sew for a sail of lozenges, and the Slavs are spicy », — and it was. And he hung his shield on the gate as a sign of victory, and went from Tsargrad. And the Rus lifted the sails

*from the puzzles, and the capricious Slavs, and the wind tore them apart; and the Slavs said: «Take our crowds, not given to the Slavs a sail from the puzzles »*<sup>[21]</sup>.

I also remind you of the already known:

*«They attack the Slavs, drive up to them on ships, land, take them prisoner, take them to Khazaran and Bulgar and sell them there ».*

## Notes

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**GIYA** 05/14/2019 at 14:31

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FRESH NOTES

Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man

Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year

Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

Victor Sokolovsky: Inevitability of the word

Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes

## FRESH COMMENTS

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- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
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- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **ALokshin to Joseph K.** to record Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness
- **Leonid Zuborev** to record Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man
- **Victor (Brookline)** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
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- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
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- **Eugene** to record Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Vladimir U** to record Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Atar Porat: Why Palestinian resistance continues: a deep immersion in Hamas logic
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?



- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Kramm** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Nelli epelman** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
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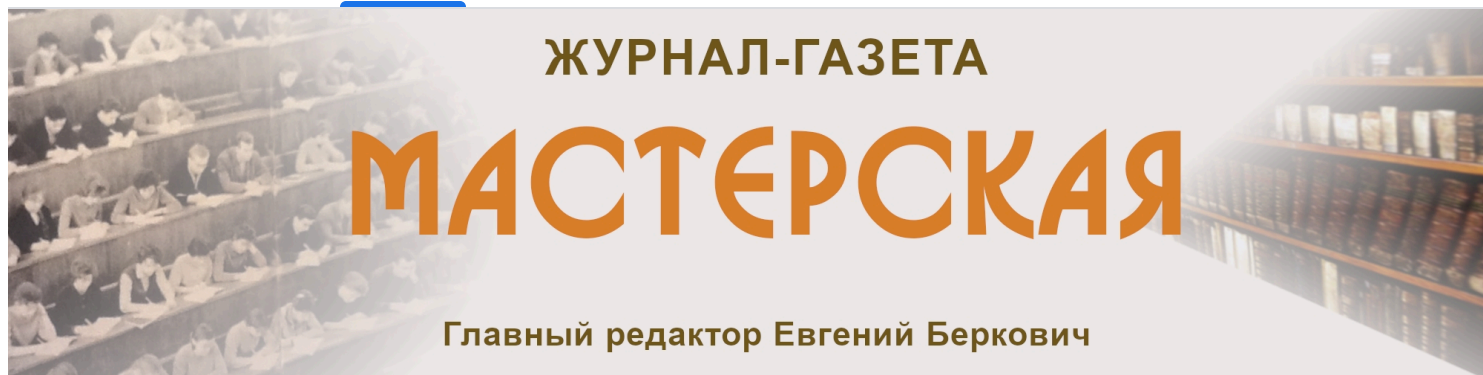
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### STORY

# Arkady Gaysinsky: Ilmenskaya Rus. Jewish Trace

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*The Varangians of the chronicles - the Russes - really existed, but they came not from the north of Europe, but from its southeast... According to some assumptions, the famous epic about the rich Novgorod "guest" (merchant) Sadko has Jewish origins...*

## Priilmenskaya Rus. Jewish trace

Arkady Gaisinsky

*"The route of the Jewish merchants, the Radhanites, who speak Persian, Romani, Arabic, Frankish, Andalusian, and Slavic: they travel from west to east and from*

east to west by sea and land..." [1] .

*"The Rus are a numerous people, divided into different classes; among them there is one class called the Radanites; they are the most numerous and go on trade to Andalus, Byzantium, Constantinople and the Khazars" [2] .*



*"The Radhonites were the name given to Jewish merchants who seized the monopoly of caravan trade between China and Europe" [3] .*

## 1

*"And three brothers with their clans were elected, and they took with them all of Rus', and they came, and the eldest, Rurik, sat in Novgorod, and the second, Sineus, - on Beloozero, and the third, Truvor, - in Izborsk. And from those Varangians the Russian land was called. Novgorodians - those people are from the Varangian clan, and before that they were Slavs"*

The Varangians of the chronicles - the Russes - really existed, but they came not from the north of Europe, but from its southeast: the Ukrainian historian Vladimir Parkhomenko drew attention to this, as stated in the chronicle itself:

*"The killer of Askold and Dir (Oleg) moved toward Kiev from the south, not from the north. This is evident from the fact that he first approached the Ugorsky Hill (Ugorskoye). It was located on the western bank of the Dnieper to the north of the later Pechersky Monastery, approximately 2 km south of Podol, the riverside (business) part of the city" [4] .*

Dnieper Rus, which became known as Kievan Rus only a thousand years after its formation in the chronicles [5] , began as a trading post founded by the trade and military union "Radania-

Rus", which held a monopoly on trade between Cordoba and China. The first settlement of this trading post in the Dnieper region was the trading post - the fortress of Sambat, which eventually turned into the city of Kiev.

Askold, Dir, Helg (Oleg), Sveneld are the protégés of the princes of Taman Rus, who at different times carried out the functions assigned to them in governing the Dnieper Rus.

Northwestern Rus', which is called Priilenskaya or Novgorodskaya, also began as a trading post of Tamanskaya Rus, but in time it was formed later than Podneprovskaya, apparently by no more than a quarter of a century. Its location fully meets the goals of developing the European markets by the trade and military monopoly.

A trading post-fortress was also founded here, the ruler of which was a noble Rus named Rurik with a military detachment subordinate to him. The name Rurik (or Roerich) is from the same series as the names:

*"We are from the Russian clan - Karl, Inegeld, Farlaf, Veremud, Rulav, Gudy, Ruald, Karn, Frelav, Ruar, Aktevu, Truan, Lidul, Fost, Stemid - sent by Oleg, the Grand Duke of Russia" [6].*

I draw attention to the fact that Askold and Dir were in Kyiv, and Rurik was in Novgorod, and they had to stay for a long time, if not forever. This conclusion follows from what is said in the chronicle.

About Askold and Dir:

*"In the year 6370 (862). And he had two husbands, not his relatives, but boyars, and they asked for permission to go to Constantinople with their family."*

About Rurik:

*“It has been suggested that Sineus and Truvor did not exist, and the chronicler literally conveyed the words of the Old Swedish language “sune hus” and “thru varing”, meaning “with his family” and “faithful squad” [7]*

It is unclear why Nestor, listing the names of the "invited" in detail, does not mention a single name of the "summoners" - at least (for greater persuasiveness) the name of the Slovene prince. But the point is not even this, but the fact that at the time of the "summoning of the Varangians" Novgorod did not yet exist:

## 2

*“The official date of the foundation of Novgorod is considered to be 859; this is based on the late [Nikon Chronicle](#) (compiled in [the 16th century](#) ; there is no information about the foundation or construction of Novgorod under this date in this source”). [8]*

*“The cultural layer of the 9th – early 10th centuries was not discovered in Novgorod.” [9]*

*“ The famous Novgorod did not yet exist at the beginning of the 9th century .” [10]*

As for the Joachim Chronicle, which contains the “Tale of the Founding of the “Great City”” and the “Tale of the Calling of Rurik”, then:

*“Starting with M. M. Shcherbatov (1789), the idea of the Ioakimov Chronicle as a fake became established in science. The historiographer Karamzin considered it a joke by Tatishchev.” [11]*

*“In the study by A.P. Tolochko (2005), published in Kiev , the author concludes that the Joachim Chronicle was entirely created by Tatishchev (its information, from the author’s point of view, “confirms” a number of guesses made by Tatishchev before its discovery, and contains facts that could only have been known to Tatishchev, but not to the medieval chronicler)” [12].*



But the question of the existence of the city of Novgorod on the Volkhov must be approached from the position that the presence of the Slovenes here in the 9th century is also more than doubtful:

*"There is no archaeological evidence of the existence of the Slovene principality in the 6th century, although the settlement of the first groups of Slavs in the Southern Ilmen region and on the Upper Volga is noted by separate monuments from the 5th to 7th centuries. No traces of Slovene habitation on the Volkhov at this time have been found."*

Or more specifically:

*"The history of the Slovenes before the 9th century is poorly known and only from legends, and therefore is unreliable" [13].*

This means that at the time we are interested in, there could not have been a city bearing a Slavic name near Lake Ilmen.

*"The earliest foreign mention of Novgorod (Nemogard, Νεμογαρδάς) is contained in the work of the Byzantine Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus, "On the Governance of the Empire," written in 949 [14].*

But the "Nemogard" that appears here is a consequence of the crowned author's ignorance of the exact names of the settlements: he also has Smolensk as "*Milinski*", Lyubech as "*Telyutsky*", and Chernigov as "*Chernigogi*". Therefore, the officially accepted translation of the city's name from Greek is Nevogardy.

So where did this name Nevogard come from? It is derived from the Finnish language, in which the word "neva" means "treeless swamp". But in this case, the Finnish language will have to be reproached for its lexical poverty, since both the Neva River and Lake Ladoga,

called "Lake Nevo" in "PVL", should be recognized as a "treeless swamp", but, of course, such a reproach would be undeserved. Therefore, "Wikipedia" makes a reservation:

*“This geographical term has been preserved in modern Finnish and has no analogues in other Finno-Ugric languages , which indicates a truly Finnish origin, which is unclear” [15].*

### 3

The base settlement was founded in the most convenient place for advancing the interests of the trading monopoly: at the source of the Volkhov River. It is important to understand that this fully navigable river connects two Great Lakes: it flows out of Lake Ilmen and flows into Lake Ladoga. Lake Ladoga is connected to the Baltic Sea by the Neva River:

*“... here was the route from the Varangians to the Greeks and from the Greeks along the Dnieper, and in the upper reaches of the Dnieper - a portage to Lovot, and along Lovot one can enter Ilmen, the great lake; from this lake the Volkhov flows and flows into the great lake Neva, and the mouth of that lake flows into the Varangian Sea.”*

How could the founders of this settlement at the source of the Volkhov have called it? At all times, the names of settlements were often associated with the peculiarity of the area where they were located—in this case, the peculiarity was the location of the trading settlement at the source of the river flowing out of the lake. In Hebrew, the root יי נבע — “nva” forms words meaning “to flow out, to gush forth” [16] and can be pronounced both as “nova” and as “neva”. The Hebrew definition corresponds much more closely to the actual state of affairs than the above-mentioned Finnish “treeless swamp”.

To the name of the settlement "Nevo" the Scandinavians added their original "gard" - "city" and under this combined name Nevogard acquired wide fame among traders, including

Greek merchants, from whom Constantine Porphyrogenitus learned about " *Odnodrevki, coming to Constantinople... from Nevogarda*".

The settlement's belonging to the largest trading monopoly of the Early Middle Ages and the maximum functionality of its location became the reason for its rapid growth in strict accordance with the laws of development of trading cities:

*"The peculiarity of Novgorod is that it has always been and remains divided into two parts - the Trade and Sofia sides, the border between which is the Volkhov River. In the past, this division was not only geographical in nature, but also reflected in the internal history of the city."*

Let me remind you of a similar “peculiarity” of the division of Kyiv (“Zhidovo” and “Princely city”), but it has not been preserved “always”.

#### 4

The Dnieper and Ilmen trading posts had, in essence, equal status in relation to Taman Rus, which lost its position as a metropolis after a significant defeat in the war with Byzantium (972) and the death of Prince Svyatoslav Igorevich.

Now Kyiv becomes the “mother of Russian cities,” in which the Christian Slavs begin to occupy a dominant position, completing their success with the adoption of Christianity by the Rus and the establishment of the Slavic language as the state language.

The natural aspiration of the "new Rus" was to join the Priilmen trading post to the "new Rus" under the leadership, of course, of Kyiv. This is understandable: Priilmenye, with its abundance of water and forests (and, therefore, an abundance of food sources), with the possibility of unimpeded access to the nearby sea (and, therefore, employment in servicing merchant caravans), provided its inhabitants with better living conditions than the inhabitants of the Dnieper region, where the lower reaches of the Dnieper were blocked by difficult rapids, and the routes to the east were blocked by nomadic tribes.

The noted difference in economic potentials became the reason for the migration of the population from the Dnieper region to the Ilmen region:

*“A large number of scientists shared the point of view of the migration of the Slovenes to the Ilmen region from the territory of the Dnieper region” [17].*

It is not difficult to guess that the aforementioned “natural desire” of Kyiv to subjugate the Ilmen region also ran into the natural desire of its inhabitants for independence, who had every right to it.

The history of relations between the two former trading posts of Taman Rus is a separate topic, but in general they should be characterized as tense, since

*“ Novgorod did not fully experience the princely power characteristic of Rus . This created favorable opportunities for the development of democratic forms of governance, including those inherited from the pre-state period of development.”*

But here's what I ask you to pay attention to:

*“ Until the 13th century, Rus was the name given to the territory that included Kiev with Porosye on the right bank of the Dnieper and the Desna with Poseim on the left: all other lands, including Novgorod, which we, without going into historical and geographical details, consider Rus, were not considered as such” [18].*

The transformation of the name "Nevogardy" into the Slavic "Novgorod" occurred no earlier than the beginning of the 11th century.

Let me make a small remark to this: the monument to the “Millennium of Russia” was erected in Novgorod, which “ *was not considered to be Russia until the 13th century.*”

The epic about the Novgorod merchant Sadko was recorded no earlier than the mid-19th century in the Olonets province (today's Republic of Karelia). But even here the Jews "made their mark":

*"According to some assumptions, the famous epic about the rich Novgorod "guest" (merchant) Sadko has Jewish origins" [19].*

Moreover, they claim that *"The name Zadok is of Jewish origin (Hebrew Zadok – fair)."*

But it turns out that there is specific information about Sadko:

*"According to the hypothesis of the supporters of the historical school, the most ancient basis of the epic about Sadko was a song about a Novgorod merchant named "Sodko Sytinets" (or "Sotko Sytinich"), mentioned in the Novgorod Chronicle under the year 1167 as the builder of the Church of Boris and Gleb in Detinets in Novgorod" [20].*

It would seem that everything is clear: the Jews have nothing to do with it. But no, this hypothesis of the "supporters of the historical school" is very dubious. The arguments for this are as follows:

The Sodko mentioned in the chronicle was not a merchant, and his elevation to the respected merchant class is a deliberate manipulation of facts by modern "chroniclers" endowed with academic degrees:

*"In the year 6675 [1167]. Mstislav Izyaslavich sat on the throne in Kiev. In the same spring, Sodko Sytinets laid the foundation stone of the church of the holy martyrs Boris and Gleb, under Prince Svyatoslav Rostislavich, under Archbishop Elijah." [21]* And where does it say here that Sodko Sytinets was a merchant?

The social status of Sadko from the epic is defined unambiguously: "a rich guest." And a guest in the Old Russian language is "a foreigner, a visiting merchant."

But where did the Novgorodian Sodko from the chronicle get the name, which is never found anywhere else in Slavic historical documents? We are probably dealing not with a name, but with a nickname indicating a very rich person: Novgorodians preserved the memory of a fabulously rich merchant named Tsadok, and this name, which turned into a more understandable one for the Slavs - Sadko, became a household word in Novgorod. And what is strange about this: after all, we have been remembering for twenty-six centuries the Lydian king Croesus, "who was known in the ancient world as a fabulously rich man."

Undoubtedly, only a very rich person, such as the ever-memorable Sodko, could build (we must understand "with his own money") a church.

The second component of his name, Sytinets, also speaks of his high level of well-being. In the Old Russian language, "well-fed," in addition to the usual "having eaten his fill, not hungry," also means "*not lacking in material goods, prosperous*" [22].

The well-known Andrei Burovsky also subtly hints at who the prototype of one of the most famous heroes of Russian folk art really was in his book "The Novgorod Alternative":

*"And Sadko is not at all a "guardian of the Russian land", not a "champion for his friends", but a completely egoistic type, who first of all arranged his own fate. Including, taking away shops from merchants."*

Yes, the epic "Sadko" reflects historical realities - precisely realities, like the fact that the Dnieper River in Russian epics is called the Izrai River, and the epic hero Ilya Muromets fought with the epic hero named Zhidovin.

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**Arkady** 29.07.2018 at 22:53

Asya! Try without the space: [g.arkadi946@gmail.com](mailto:g.arkadi946@gmail.com)



ANSWER



**Asya Kramer** 29.07.2018 at 19:43



Arkady, check the address. It doesn't work for me.



ANSWER

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**Arkady** 29.07.2018 at 09:41

Asya! Let's not bother the editor. My address: g.arkadi [1946@gmail.com](mailto:g.arkadi1946@gmail.com)



ANSWER

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**Asya Kramer** 28.07.2018 at 01:40

Arkady, be sure to send it! Should I get your email from Relactor or will you ask? He is a busy man, but somehow manages to find time to connect us with email addresses.



ANSWER

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**Arkady** 27.07.2018 at 22:34

AVI! I would be very grateful if you could provide me with sources from which I can learn that it was the Varangian Rus who inhabited Old Ladoga as early as the 8th century. Where and when did the chronicle Oleg (not to be confused with the Oleg from the "Shekhter Text") fight the Khazars?

Why should the Finnish word "ruotsi" (rowers) be applied to the Varangian Rus, who were "Svei" - Swedes?

And for missing the name Gumilyov - forgive me generously.



ANSWER



**Arkady** 27.07.2018 at 22:14

"So where was this intersection - the Scandinavians with the Crimea?"

Asya! The Scandinavians are the descendants of the Aesir and the Vanir. At the beginning of the 1st century, the Aesir and the Vanir and "many other people" led by Odin migrated from the Northern Black Sea region to Scandinavia. This is in the "Saga of the Ynglings" (I give an excerpt):

"From the north, from the mountains beyond the inhabited areas, a river flows through Sweden, the correct name of which is Tanais. It was previously called Tanakvisl, or Vanakvisl. It flows into the Black Sea. The area at its mouth was then called the Country of the Vanir, or the Dwelling of the Vanir. This river divides thirds of the world. The one to the east is called Asia, and the one to the west is Europe.

The country in Asia to the east of Tanakvisl is called the Country of the Aesir, or the Dwelling of the Aesir, and the capital of the country was called Asgard.

Since Odin was a seer and a sorcerer, he knew that his descendants would inhabit the northern edge of the world. He installed his brothers Be and Vili as rulers in Asgard, and he himself set out on a journey and with him all the Dii and many other people. He went first west to Gardariki, and then south to the Land of the Saxons. He had many sons. He took possession of lands throughout the Land of the Saxons and installed his sons as rulers there. Then he went north to the sea and settled on an island. This is where Odin's Island on Fjon is now called. Then he sent Gefjun north across the strait to search for lands.

2. If you are interested in this (in my opinion very interesting) topic, I will send

you the material from which you will understand the logical sequence of those events, which I, unfortunately, for obvious reasons, present fragmentarily. If so, then let me know: how best to do this?



ANSWER



**Avi** 27.07.2018 at 16:08

The Varangian Rus inhabited Staraya Ladoga as early as the 8th century. They had a shipyard and stone houses there. It is unclear whether the author knows that "Rus" comes from the Finnish "ruotsi" and that the Varangians came from the island of Gotland. Prince Oleg (aka Helgu) fought with varying success and made peace with the Khazars in Crimea and Kuban, but he had no permanent possessions there. He could have been carried to Kyiv from any direction. But he was most interested in raids on the Persian coast. Unfortunately, the text is overwhelmed by the abundance of bloopers. Even the name Gumilev in (3) simply disappeared.



ANSWER



**Asya Kramer** 26.07.2018 at 22:31

*Asya! In my deep conviction, Rurik, Oleg, Askold, Dir were Taurian Ross - companions of the Radanites*

Arkady, I'm really a bit out of the loop, so here's a clarifying question. Tauride dewes, from the words - Old Swedish... " (Sineus and Truvor are words from the Old Swedish language "sune hus" and "thru varing", meaning "with one's

family" and "faithful squad.") So where was this intersection - Scandinavians with Crimea?



ANSWER



**Arkady** 26.07.2018 at 18:29

Asya! In my deep conviction, Rurik, Oleg, Askold, Dir were Taurian Rus - companions of the Radanites and had the task of protecting trade caravans and established and created trading points. Undoubtedly, Rurik, developing new territories, was endowed with the right to invite mercenaries - including nearby neighbors: Krivichi, Ves, Slovenes, Swedes, Danes.

Such an episode, preserved in the Scandinavian chronicles, was presented by the Russian chronicler, but deliberately turned "upside down". Why? - this is a long conversation ....

If you are interested - in my book "Unknown History of Russia"

Asya! In my deep conviction, Rurik, Oleg, Askold, Dir were Taurian Rus - companions of the Radanites and had the task of protecting trade caravans and established and created trading points. Undoubtedly, Rurik, developing new territories, was endowed with the right to invite mercenaries - including nearby neighbors: Krivichi, Ves, Slovenes, Swedes, Danes.

Such an episode, preserved in the Scandinavian chronicles, was presented by the Russian chronicler, but deliberately turned "upside down". Why? - this is a long conversation ....

If you are interested - in my book "Unknown History of Russia"



ANSWER



**Arkady** 26.07.2018 at 17:26

Eugene!

1. Regarding Volkhov, your clarification is quite likely and logical.
2. Regarding the hydronym "Dnieper" (Greek Dan-apr) - it goes back to the North Iranian "don" - "water, river", like the Don, Dniester (Donastre), Danube. The overwhelming majority of Ossetian rivers have the component "don". Ossetians are direct descendants of the Ases (Alans), who are considered to be proto-North Iranian tribes.



ANSWER

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**Eugene** 26.07.2018 at 07:58

By the way, the name of the river "Volkhov" comes from [lifloah] - 1. to cut 2. to pierce 3. to solder לפלוח



ANSWER

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**Eugene** 26.07.2018 at 06:38

A. M. Kobrinsky mentions that Dnieper was often written as Nipro, which goes back to the Hebrew "break through" (נפרע)





**Asya Kramer** 26.07.2018 at 00:09

Arkady, as always very interesting. Even fascinating! Unfortunately, our local forum is not very involved in this topic, except perhaps at the level of total disagreement. But this is not your fault.

I would like to ask a few questions on the topic. You write:

About Rurik:

"It has been suggested that Sineus and Truvor did not exist, and the chronicler literally conveyed the words of the Old Swedish language "sune hus" and "thru varing", meaning "with his family" and "faithful squad". (Here it is, linguistics in the service of history! Excellent! -AK)

It is unclear why Nestor, listing the names of the "invited" in detail, does not mention a single name of the "summoners" - at least (for greater persuasiveness) the name of the prince of the Slovenes. But the point is not even this, but the fact that at the time of the "calling of the Varangians" Novgorod did not yet exist."

Do I understand your idea correctly that the Swedish Varangians, like mercenaries of Taman Rus, went there for "distribution": where they would later settle?

It's very interesting about Sadko. I've read it somewhere before. Did you have it somewhere? I immediately remembered Yanko from Lermontov's "Taman", a merchant, or in modern terms, a smuggler.



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### HISTORY

## Arkady Gaisinsky: Jewish Cossacks

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*The phrase put in the title of this article is perceived by Jews as an ironic synonym for what cannot be: Cossacks and Jews — things are not local. But it turns out that the Jewish Cossacks — are a real historical fact.*

## Jewish Cossacks

Arkady Gaysinsky

We will not be the Hangers: the fact of the election of a Jew by the President of Ukraine — is an extraordinary event. I emphasize the — election, since only the entire population of the country participates in the election of the president; the election of other officials is already limited in scope.

How did Ukrainians come to life like this: not Poroshenko, not Tymoshenko, but Zelensky? I, not being a politician, cannot convincingly answer this difficult question, because:

*«A politician should be able to predict what will happen tomorrow, in a week, in a month and in a year. And then explain why this did not happen ». (Winston Churchill).*



I want to return to the past and remind Ukrainians, and some (such, probably, the majority) and surprise them that their ancestors already in ancient times had experience of close communication with Jews and that this communication led to the formation of the state of Podniprovska Rus, which is now called Kiev .

Of course, the conclusions that the reader will have to familiarize themselves with have been made much earlier and without any connection with the election of the new president of Ukraine.

The phrase put in the title of this article is perceived by Jews as an ironic synonym for what cannot be: Cossacks and Jews — things are not local.

But it turns out that the Jewish Cossacks — are a real historical fact. In the archive of Zaporizhzhya Sich, historian Saul Borova discovered a large number of documents written in Hebrew, as well as in Ukrainian in Hebrew letter transcription:

*«An important outcome of C. I AM. Borovoy was proof of the significant participation of Jews in the military activities of the Cossacks of Zaporizhzhya Sechi. In some cases, Ukrainian Jews acted as independent Jewish military — Cossack units »[\[1\]](#).*

Here are just a few facts of Jewish participation in the activities of the Zaporizhzhya Cossacks:

- during the uprising of the Cossack hetman Severin Nalivayk, 11 Jews served in his army. Rabbi Joel Sirkes witnessed the heroic death of «the knight Beraha », the son of the Jewish martyr Aaron from the city of Tyszovets. Fighting with the goats, Berakha was beaten and chopped off by enemy — berdysys. The Cossacks later regretted his death for a long time;
- in 1638, Ilyash Karaimovich became the hetman of the registry Cossacks, whose nickname speaks for itself. Also of Jewish origin were hetman Mark Zhmailo, hetman Moishernits, colonels Moisse Pizarok and Tetsyur Semrok;
- many, then the well-known Jewish genera, starting from the 80s of the 17th century. and until the time of the reign of hetman Mazepa, they connected their lives with the Cossacks: Borukhovichi, Magerovsky, Hertsyki, Kryzhanovichi, Markovichi;
- Vinnitsa centurion Leibenko participated in the anti-Polish uprisings of the time of Ruin;
- when hetman Doroshenko was sent in exile with him, a Jewish doctor went to the voluntary link;
- studies of the Cossack «Registers » show the presence among the Cossacks of a significant proportion of Jews: Judins, Yudaeva, Halaeva, Nivrochenki, Matsunenki, Shabatny, Zhidchenkova, Shafarevichi, Marivchuki.

There is a standard question for history: when and why did the Jews become part of the Zaporizhzhya Cossacks?

It is clear that the answer to the first part of the question is tied to the time of formation of the Zaporizhzhya Cossacks. It is believed that the history of the Cossacks is well known. Diverging in detail, all the authors who dealt with this topic agree that the essence of the — cauldron, that is, the basis of the Cossacks was those of the population of Greater and Small Russia who, for various reasons, did not want or could not live depending on whether from government structures, or from power in these structures holding. They went to free lands — where pressure from the state was extremely difficult, but where there were natural conditions for a normal existence. Such lands were located in the lower reaches of the

Dnieper, on the Azov coast, in the valleys of Don and Kuban, Terek, and the beginning of their settlement is attributed in time no earlier than 15th century. The immigrants were subsequently called Cossacks.

## 2

The appearance of the Jews in the Cossack environment is explained by reasons similar to those that led to the emergence of the Cossacks:

*«We know very little the social structure of Polish-Ukrainian Jewry of the period under review. Official acts and rabbinical reposes (our main sources) reflected very fully the life and life of the tops of Jewish society: clergy, merchants and, most importantly, tenants. We already have very little information about small merchants and artisans, and we know almost nothing about the life of the lower classes of Jewish society, about those declassified elements that did not find a place in a hierarchically constructed Jewish social body*

*... Severe competition pushes many beyond the narrow limits of traditional Jewish social life. They do not find application in a limited environment of ordinary Jewish crafts and affairs ... pushed out as a result of economic struggle outside Jewish society, they are often drawn into non-Jewish social life; find application in completely non-«Jewish affairs ». For many, such a path to the unusual in the Jewish environment lies through baptism, while others, breaking ties with a rocky society, still retain their external ties with Jewry »[\[2\]](#).*

The above explains: when and why the Jews were in the ranks of the Zaporizhzhya Cossacks, forming «Jewish Cossacks ». I clarify that the quoted quotes are taken from an article by Saul Borovoy «Jews in Zaporizhzhya Sich. (Based on materials from the serial archive) », published in 1934. Its factual part is informative and interesting, but it must be understood that the conclusions about the participation of Jews in the Zaporizhzhya Sich could not in



those days go beyond the main postulate of Marxism-Leninism: the doctrine of the class struggle. Nevertheless, Saul Borova supplements his conclusion:

*«Among the Jewish merchants of Polish and Ukrainian lands there were many brave and enterprising people. They were sometimes engaged in dangerous, especially for them, as Jews, enterprises, trading as markers in military bases and army camps. There they met not only with the Polish «Zholners », but also with Ukrainian Cossacks, including with the Cossacks who took active part in all the most important Polish military enterprises in that era (e.g., Moscow campaign 1610). The first trade relations could start here, some contact could be established; here, finally, they could hear some details about the little accessible and little known lands beyond the Dnieper with their great natural wealth, about that very profitable, but also very dangerous market, which was Zaporizhzhya »[3].*

Calling the reason for the rapprochement of Jews with the Zaporizhzhya Cossacks also trade relations, C. Borovoi is not far from the truth, but only with that important and essential reservation that such relations took place much earlier than is commonly believed.

### 3

There is a very important fact in the history of the European Jewish diaspora, without which not only the history of European Jews, but also the peoples of Europe can be fully understood. In view of the Jewish trade and merchant organization, known as «Buildings » — respectively, participating in its activities were called «radonites ».

Historical sources mention very little about radonites; the most well-known and most often cited — in «Book of Ways and Countries », the earliest of the Arab geographical treatises preserved to this day, compiled in the 9th century by the head of the post offices of northern Persia [ibn Hordadbeh](#):

*«The path of Jewish merchants of radonites who speak Persian, Romanian, French, Handalusian, Slavic: they travel from west to east and from east to west by sea and land. They carry eunuchs, maidservants, boys, silk, furs and swords. They board ships in France in the West Sea, head to Pharma .... On the way back they take musk, aloe, camphor, cinnamon and other works of the eastern countries ... »[4].*

From the above it follows that the organization «Buildings » was well known already in the middle of the 9th century. and, therefore, much earlier than this time was formed.

The interest shown by historians in the radonites was limited to the mentioned scarcity of information about them, from which a conclusion was made about the limited influence of radonites on the life of modern states. However, with a closer look at their activities, it turns out that it was much more significant than it seems, and the role of radonites in the history of Eastern Europe in some cases can be considered decisive.

One of the first Russian historians to understand this was Lev Gumilyov, who had his essentially true, but painted by personal preferences point of view on the activities of radonites:

*«Jewish merchants called the Rakhdonites, who seized into their own hands the monopoly of caravan trade between China and Europe »[5].*

But what is a monopoly in general? First of all, an economic or trade organization that fully controls the prices of goods and services in the industry where it operates. So, if the radonites were monopolists, then imagine:

1. What a (monopoly) it was in scale if it held in its hands «the lion's share » of trade operations between the two continents — Europe and Asia.
2. What a lot of questions and problems had to be solved: the search for new trade routes and markets, the creation of basic villages, the arrangement of stops (stations), including

the construction of premises for people and animals, the maintenance of roads, hairs, and water sources.

3. What a clear and ramified management system should have been in order to ensure such a scope of activity.

So, returning to the etymology of the word «tradition », it can and should be explained, based on the very essence of the existence of the monopoly in the Early Middle Ages — however, in our time the meaning of this word has remained the same: the domination of the few, dictates within the boundaries of their activities. In Hebrew, «gave birth to » — unlimited ruler, dictator and such an explanation of the origin of the word «tradition (radanites) » seems convincing.

The fact of the existence of the monopoly makes us turn to the other side of its activities — military. Monopoly as an organization needed:

- protection of trade caravans during their movement;
- the protection of permanent bases and recreation centers, the most dangerous (in terms of attack) sections of the track, hairs;
- exploration of new caravan paths and roads etc.

And this is only with regard to land trade. Where is the sea? Sea trade caravans should have been protected as well as land — because piracy in those days was the same natural way of existence as robbery on land. And since we are talking about a large-scale Jewish trade organization, we must understand that its existence would not have been possible without the same significant or even superior organization of the military, which ensures the trading activities of Jewish merchants.

## 4

Greek historian Lev Deacon — contemporary «Balkan » the campaign of the Russian prince Svyatoslav Igorevich repeatedly and not by chance calls him a Qatarkhont (Prince) of the Tavroskifs, and a squad — or dew, or tauros-kifs<sup>[6]</sup>. Under Taurida, which is well known, both in ancient times and today, the lands of the Northern Black Sea region were understood. For

the Byzantine historian, the concepts of «grew » and «tavroskif » — are synonyms; he, which clearly follows from his story, connects both Svyatoslav and his father Igor with Bospor Kimmeri (the ships of dew after sea trips returned here).

Mentioned Rus in the book «Nature of Seljuks » Tahir al — Marvazi Sharaf al-Zaman:

*« ... And they are strong and powerful people, and go to distant places for the purpose of raids, and they also sail on ships to the Khazar (Caspian) Sea .... Their courage and courage are well known, so one of them is equivalent to many of the other nations. If they had horses and they were riders, then they would be the worst scourge for humanity »[7].*

There is no indication of the place of residence of the Rus, but their close connection with the sea is emphasized (« they sail on ships to the Khazar Sea »).

Ibn Ruste:

*«They attack the Slavs, drive up to them on ships, land, take them prisoner, take them to Khazaran and Bulgar and sell them there ».*

The fact that ancient dewes lived on the seashore is also evidenced by the Arab geographer of 10th century. Ibn Miskaveich, who described one of the way of the Rus:

*«They (ruses) drove the sea, which is in contact with their country, crossed it to a large river known as Kura, carrying its waters from the mountains of Azerbaijan and Armenia and flowing into this sea »[8].*

It follows from the above that the ancient Rus were closely and constantly connected with the sea, and this is not «at all connected with the location of Kievan Rus in the depths of the mainland.

But why did we turn to the Rus? But why:

Jews were rich and (which is no less important) — regular customers of security and military services of their «business » and such services were provided to them by tauri Rus. They were close neighbors of — dew and Jews, descendants of those Assyrian and Babylonian exiles who, after centuries of wandering, settled in the lands of the Northern Black Sea region and the Prekavkaz (which later became the territory of the Khazar Kaganat).

*«Jewish inscriptions in Greek from Panticapey (modern Kerch) were discovered; the most ancient of them are researchers attributed to the 4th century. BC e. ; in a reliably dated (81 BC) inscription it is reported that a Jew, named Khresta, releases the slave of Herakulia, obliging him to regularly visit the sina»[9]*

The well-preserved marble tombstones found in Crimea and Tamani undoubtedly belonging to the Jews date back to the beginning of the first century, which also indicates their earlier presence here.

Rus for military protection services received, obviously, at the beginning of the contractual fee, and then a solid percentage of the profits, which turned the warrior-ruses from mercenaries into equal partners of merchants, that is, we should talk about a trade and military alliance between Jews and Rus. Confirmation of this assumption is found in al-Mazudi (10th century):

*«Rus — numerous nations with different categories. Among them, a certain category, called al-grades, they are the most numerous and go on trade to the country of Andalus, to Rum, to Kustantia and to the Khazars »[10].*

This is a message in which Jewish traditions are declared one of the «bits »[eleven] Rusov is considered controversial, but in fact there is no contradiction here: we are talking about the joint activities of Jews and Rus within the framework of a single trade organization.

We know that the trade unit (discharge) of the monopoly was called «». But it turns out that the name of its military unit — has also been preserved about this al-Mazudi:

*«The city of the Romanians, known as Masna, which impedes those ships of the Kuzakan and other Russian discharges that arrive at this sea. Byzantines call them «Russia »[12].*

The Academician of Russian History Boris Rybakov, trying to understand the etymology of the definition of «kuzakan », suggests considering it a related word «Kiev », but we agree that such an interpretation is thought out. But for Jewish merchants-radanites, this word had a very specific and meaningful explanation, because in their language «hazak » — means «strong ». Multiple number from «hazak » — «hazakim » (« kazakim »): this is what Jewish merchants of their partners, representing «power » part of the Russian — Jewish union now protect So «kuzakana — is «Cossack », namely: the name of one of those «bits » (units) of the trade and military union, which is known to the Greeks as «Russia ».

«Khazakim », of course, (contrary to al-Mazudi's message) exceeded «radonites » in number: it is clear that more warriors were required to achieve their goal by the merchant caravan than merchants, although it is also obvious that if necessary, merchants took up arms.

In fact, «in appearance » those peoples with whom trading operations were conducted had deus preceding merchants, who were with merchants and remained at the nodal points of the caravan routes «after » merchants. Therefore, the ethnonym «dew » had a different meaning: the trade union of Jews with dew.

The same as «» dew — was also meant by the organization, there is another proof it is in the message of Idrisi:

*«Shumen — a crowded city in which there is a Russian office. This is a flowering city, it has crowded bazaars and an abundance of natural wealth. It is located on the*

In this case, the «Russian » — is not an ethnonym, but the index belongs to the trade organization, and Mududi did not doubt that he would understand correctly.

The truth, as you know, often lies in the middle and in this case it is that the designated trade organization was bi-ethnic and consisted of two main divisions (« »):

- trade represented by Jewish merchants;
- military security represented by warrior-ruses.

The main one determining the economic policy of the union and its profitability was, of course, the first unit, but the second unit provided its activities —. The concerted actions of both units led to the spread of the influence of the trade and military union to the scale of the intercontinental monopoly, which was known to it in its modern world under different names: «Buildings », «Russia », «Radiations — Russia ».

## 7

Even if there were no information that there were many Jews in the Cossack environment, then, knowing about the close cooperation already in the Early Middle Ages between Jewish merchants-radanites and Rus warriors known as Cossacks, one should seek evidence of their interaction until the end of the existence of Zaporizhzhya Sich.

There is no doubt that among the Jews there were those whom military dangers attracted much more than trading. At the same time, they could realize their aspirations without looking for their application «on the » side, but with benefit for the common cause, entering the category «Kuzakan » — Cossacks. This part of the Jews was more in contact with the dew than with fellow tribesmen, which, of course, affected the peculiarities of their life and worldview ..

Due to Muslim factories that cut the main merchant routes between the west and the east, the trade union — military union of radonites and dewes to the middle of the 10th century

ceased to exist. For this reason, some Jews migrated from Eastern Europe to Central and organized a new trade union — Hanseatic there.<sup>[14]</sup>

For dew, the question of relocation did not stand, although, as you know, Prince Svyatoslav Igorevich intended to make «his land » territory in the lower Danube.

*«In the year 969. Svyatoslav said to his mother and his fighters: «I don't like to sit in Kiev, I want to live in Pereyaslavts on the Danube — because there is the middle of my land, all blessings flow from the Greek land — gold, Pavoloks, wines, various fruits, from the Czech Republic and from Hungary silver and horses, from Russia fur and wax.*

The spread and strengthening of Christianity in the Cossack environment led to a deterioration in relations between Jews and Cossacks until the complete gap; those of the Jews who connected or wanted to connect their lives with the Cossacks had to change their religion.

That's where «Jewish Cossacks » came from: its history is connected with the history of Ukraine and began much earlier than the 15th century.

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<sup>[1]</sup> Wikipedia.

<sup>[2]</sup> WITH. I AM. Borovoi. Jews in Zaporizhzhya Sich. (Based on materials from the serial archive) | Jewish chronicles of the XVII century. Age «hops » Historical collection » (Leningrad, 1934, t. 1, p. 141-190).

<sup>[2]</sup> Ibid.

<sup>[3]</sup> Ibid.



[4] P. G. Bulgakov. Book of ways and states of Ibn-Hordadbeh. Palestinian collection. L. 1958. no. 3/66, pp. 127-136.

[5] L. N. Gumilyov. Ancient Russia and the Great Steppe. Thought M. 1989. p. 127.

[6] In the history of Leo Deacon, Russians are named Scythians 63 times, deus — 24, tavroskifs — 21 and taurs — 9. There. Cometies. p. 182.

[7] AND. P. Novoseltsev. Eastern sources about the Eastern Slavs and Russia 6-11 centuries. M. 1965. p. 400.

[8] It is for. L. N. Gumilyov. From Russia to Russia. M. Dee Dick. p. 365.

[9] KEE, Volume 8, Col. 1170-1187

[10] cit. B. And Rybakov. Kiev principalities ... p. 346.

[eleven] The distribution is organizational, not ethnic.

[12] cit. B. And Rybakov. Kiev principalities ... p. 346.

[thirteen] Cit. by B. Fishermen. Uk. Op. p. 180.

[14] «Ganaz » in Hebrew — «treasury ».



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NEXT ENTRY

**Semyon Reznik: Memory of Boris Kouchner**

## 6 comments for “Arkady Gaisinsky: Jewish Cossacks”

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**Asya Kramer** 05/09/2019 at 21:43

Writes in the comments of Sam:

May 8, 2019 at 9:33

«in 1638, Ilyash Karaimovich became the hetman of the registry Cossacks, whose nickname speaks for itself »

It doesn't mean anything.

Karaites — were not Jews, they did not consider themselves Jews, and, most importantly, — the Nazis did not consider them Jews.

P.S.

I hope that I did not violate any rules of the site with this post.

— — —

Karaites — Jews, very ancient Jews, but not Talmudists. They deny any interpretation of the Torah. Therefore, by the way, Boris Dynin half-chut called Tartakovsky «karaim ». They «smeared » from the Nazis in one letter (it seems its author is famous Firkovich): that they arrived in Crimea before the crucifixion of Christ and therefore are not responsible for his execution (!!!)



REPLY



**Sam** 05/09/2019 at 23:36

Asya, it was not at all in one letter.

But you, by bringing what I wrote, did not refute what I wrote:

While the Jews were not profitable or even dangerous, they tried in every possible way to get rid of the Jews.

Now — vice versa.

And if they were alone !!!



REPLY



**Asya Kramer** 05/09/2019 at 02:54

There is a very important fact in the history of the European Jewish diaspora, without which not only the history of European Jews, but also the peoples of Europe can be fully understood. In view of the Jewish trade and merchant organization, known as «Buildings» — respectively, participating in its activities were called «radonites».

Alas, the most interesting part of the article in the comments remained in brackets. Rabinovich and Zelensky — is just an occasion, an introduction. to the topic. The most interesting thing in the previous paragraph. — about the role of Radi in world history. Little is written about radonites, despite the fact that interesting and fairly detailed documents have been preserved.

The origin of the word RADNY is allegedly unknown. Lev Gumilev translated it for some reason from the Persian — supposedly this is “knowing the way”. Although it is more likely to approach guides. Here we have a powerful military-trade organization. Trading routes — is not just buy-sell. These are transport, including weapons-equipped vessels, and military protection. That is, this is the most advanced organization, equipment, logistics at that time. While in the Hebrew RADAN — it is the ruler, the dictator — is something in that sense. It occurred to me that the name of the military organization of ancient Russia “Horde” could have come from Hail. Say it to Fomenko with Nosovsky (they like to use the name “Rus-Horde” — they will have enough blow. They avoid mentioning the Jews by all means. Even the Crimean settlement of Chufut Kale, called the Jewish Fortress, they stubbornly translate as “Fortress”. Just an unnamed fortress. At the same time, we know that Khazar had a powerful army that repeatedly saved the northern territories from invasions. And “Russia” also arose as a military-trade organization (with a base in Tamani). At first they were competing. And then, it seems, merged. So the

Russia-Gladies became. One of the evidence may be that the rate of Orda Bazar (Sarai) was in the steppes of Khazaria, not far from the current Astrakhan. And this, already, as they say, is a completely different story. World history.



REPLY



**Sam** 05/08/2019 at 09:33

«in 1638, Ilyash Karaimovich became the hetman of the registry Cossacks, whose nickname speaks for itself »

It doesn't mean anything.

Karaites — were not Jews, they did not consider themselves Jews, and, most importantly, — the Nazis did not consider them Jews.

P.S.

I hope that I did not violate any rules of the site with this post.



REPLY



**Aleks B.** 05/08/2019 at 06:57

“during the uprising of the Cossack hetman Severin Nalivayk, 11 Jews served in his army ... The standard question for history arises: when and why did the Jews become part of the Zaporizhzhya Cossacks?... ” — Perhaps when Yankel helped Taras Bulba observe the execution of Ostap? — — However, we will leave this to historians and we will not be hypocrites – the fact of the election of a Jew by the President of Ukraine — is such an event. Extraordinary? May be. But the Ukrainians did not come to life today: Poroshenko differs from Zelensky in that V.Z. — as if — Jew in Galakh, and P.P. – in dad.

Not being a politician and not knowing the details, I can not explain this very difficult and non-standard event.



REPLY



**Ilya G.** 05/08/2019 at 15:03

There is nothing strange here. Anti-Semitism in / in Ukraine was economic: Jews were tenants, sub-tenants, sub-sub-landlords (see «The history of the Jews » Paul Johnson) of Polish tycoons, so the contradiction of «peasant — feudal » took on the religious character «Orthodox — Jew / Catholic », from where did the murders of Jews during the Khmelnyshchyna Kolyevshchyna. After the partition of Poland, the situation in the land tenure changed, because the Karmalyuk uprising, this «Ukrainian Robin Hood » not only did not have an anti-Semitic and anti-Polish character, but also relied heavily on the support of Jewish and Polish tithes. Today's Ukraine with all its corruption and other «charms » post-Soviet states — a poorly democratic country without state anti-Semitism, moreover, of all the peoples surveyed, only 4% (!!!) Ukrainians did not want to have Jews as members of their family, which is many times lower than everyone else. That's why in «Nazi Ukraine » they chose Zelensky's Jew, and in the previous election Rabinovich received two times more votes than the nationalists combined.



REPLY

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## FRESH NOTES

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Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man

Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year

Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

Victor Sokolovsky: Inevitability of the word

Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes

## FRESH COMMENTS

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- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Inna Belenkaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **ALokshin to Joseph K.** to record Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness
- **Leonid Zuborev** to record Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man
- **Victor (Brookline)** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Victor Seidentreger** to record Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
- **Eugene** to record Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Vladimir U** to record Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Atar Porat: Why Palestinian resistance continues: a deep immersion in Hamas logic
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Kramm** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Nelli epelman** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Sam** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Joseph K** to record Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?

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### HISTORY

## Arkady Gaisinsky: And all because of Rurik.

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*For the next leaders of Russia, Rurik's nationality did not matter for another reason: they brought «a bright future » closer and considered it unnecessary to change something in the distant past. Those who tried to at least clarify something (not to mention change) in the history approved by the «government to use » were simply excommunicated from teaching and scientific activities*

## And all because of Rurik.

Arkady Gaysinsky

eleven

Before the collapse of the USSR, a single paradigm of history existed in Ukraine and Russia. But how else, if Kiev is mentioned in the annals «Let this mother be Russian cities»? Meanwhile, — both know about the events available in their common history, the estimates of which by the parties vary significantly or even are polar.



A few years ago, under the President of the Russian Federation, the «Commission on Counteraction to Attempts was created [history falsification](#) to the detriment [interests of Russia](#)». In Ukraine there is «Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance», whose activities are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; One of the main tasks of this body was «the restoration of the objective and fair history of the Ukrainian people ».

I doubt that in the foreseeable future definitions of «objective history » or «historical justice », in general, will gain concrete and final content for the well-known reason that each nation has its own «correct » history. The Russians, for example, consider the battle with the Teutons on Lake Ladoga in 1242 a great battle, and in German chronicles it is mentioned only as a skirmish of two units with no more than two hundred soldiers in total. In Ukraine, Ivan Mazepa — is a national hero, and in Russia — he is accused of treason. Where to fundamentally change the centuries-old paradigm!

2

In accordance with the chronicle «The story of temporary years » the history of the formation of East Slavic statehood began as follows:

*In the year 6370 (862). They drove the Varangians out of the sea, and did not give them a tribute, and began to own themselves, and there was no truth among them, and a clan stood in the clan, and they had a manor, and began to fight with each other. And they said to themselves: «Let's look for a prince who would own us and judge rightfully ». And they went overseas to the Varangians, to the Rus. Those*

*mittens were called Russia, as others are called Swedes, and other Normans and Angles, as well as other Gotlanders, — that's what these are. The Russia said a miracle, a word, curvits and everything: «Our land is great and plentiful, but there is no order in it. Come to prince and own us ». And the three brothers were elected with their families, and took the whole Russia with them, and they came and sat down, Rurik, in Novgorod, and the other, Sineus, — on Beloozer, and the third, Truvor, — in Izborsk. And from those Varangians the Russian land » was nicknamed.*

The prince of these very «called » Varangians was called Rurik, so all the Russian princes he inherited called themselves «ryurikovichs », the last of which was Ivan 4 Grozny, [Grand Duke of Moscow](#) and [all Russia](#) who died in 1584

After his death came «a turbulent time », culminating in the reign of the Romanov dynasty in 1613, the most famous and active representative of which Peter<sup>1</sup> was much more inclined towards Europe than to Asia.

Interest in the history of Russia was revived only under Elizabeth Petrovna, who was the last Russian in blood (at least for her father) as the ruler of Russia. Under Elizabeth Petrovna, the first doubts appeared about the veracity of the chronicle story about the calling of the Varangians. It was at this time that Vasily Nikitich Tatishchev wrote in the book «History Russian »:

*«About the princes of the Russians, the old-age, Nestor monk was not a good notice »*

The official opponent of German historians invited to the first Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg to study «Tales of temporary years » and confirming the Scandinavian origin of the Varangians was Mikhail Vasilievich Lomonosov.

He agreed with the fact of «calling the Varangians », but claimed that these Varangians were not Norman, but ethnic Slavs who lived in the South Baltic. Thus, Lomonosov became the initiator of the version of «anti-normalism », although neither he nor his supporters brought

any convincing evidence «to the anti-Norman » conclusion. So they did not receive an explanation such as, for example, excerpts from «Tale of temporary years »:

*«In the year 907, Oleg and his husbands were taken to swear the law to the Russian, and swore by their weapons and Perun, their god, and Volos, the god of cattle, and established peace. And Oleg said: «Sew for a sail of lozenges, and the Slavs are spicy », — and it was. And he hung his shield on the gate as a sign of victory, and went from Tsargrad. And the Rus lifted the sails from the loops, and the capricious Slavs, and the wind tore them apart; and the Slavs said: «Take our crowds, not given to the Slavs a sail from the puzzles »*

*«In the year 912. Oleg sent his husbands to make peace and establish an agreement between the Greeks and Russians, saying this: «List from a treaty concluded under the same kings of Leo and Alexander. We are from the Russian clan — Carla, Inegeld, Farlaf, Veremud, Rulav, Guda, Ruald, Karn, Frelav, Ruar, Aktevu, Truan, Lidul, Fost, Sted by Oleg, Grand Duke of Russia, and from all who are under his hand —*

Russian historiography continued its further development in 12 voluminous work «History of the Russian State », written under Emperor Alexandra<sup>1</sup> by official Russian historiographer Nikolai Mikhailovich Karamzin.

Of course, this outstanding person could not help but notice and noted the presence of many inconsistencies and logical inconsistencies in «Time Years Talks », but his general record of the annals did not mean a call for a review of what was said in it.

*«In his work, Karamzin spoke more as a writer than the historian — describing historical facts, he cared about the beauty of the language, least trying to draw any conclusions from the events described by him »[\[1\]](#).*

Like this: neither shaky nor finely the history of Russia has advanced in time and space. But it is important to understand: the Russian ts, in whose veins there was no longer Russian blood, behaved quite cleverly: they did not intervene and did not interfere with the ardent disputes between «the » and «anti-normalists », but in modern school and university textbooks, the Scandinavian origin of Rus remained unshakable.

It would seem that the Bolsheviks, the convinced enemies of the monarchy, will restore historical justice, but they also had their own thoughts on this:

*«In the slogan «Proletarians of all countries unite » the idea of the priority of the class was laid. A class becomes more important than nationality, religion, language, culture or any other «opium » for the people. »*<sup>[2]</sup>

The autocracy in Russia was overthrown, and the king and his family were shot not because they were Germans, but because they headed the exploiters of the proletariat.

For the next leaders of Russia, Rurik's nationality did not matter for another reason: they brought «a bright future » closer and considered it unnecessary to change something in the distant past. Those who tried to at least clarify something (not to mention change) in the history approved by the «government to use » were simply excommunicated from teaching and scientific activities.

*Nowadays interest to history Russia showed by the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin even became the author of several articles on the historian this topic. However, this interest has its own cause. not so much curiosity, commendable for the head of state, but his political aspirations: to refute the generally accepted fact that Russian statehood began in the Middle Underperformance.*

*The latest version, which we will call «presidential », takes an intermediate place between «Norman » and «anti-Norman » — she such:*



*«The fact that Rurik and Druzhin came from where — is from Scandinavia does not mean at all that the Norman theory of the formation of the Russian state is true. He was called, someone called him to the ministry, but he did not appear there, he did not conquer anything there. And if someone called him, then quasi-state or pro-state structures already existed in these territories. »[3]*

This maxim must be understood as follows: the tribes of the Russia, the miracle, the word, the krivichi and the whole, who called Rurik with their comrades *«Our land is great and plentiful, but there is no order in it. Come to prince and own us »* already had *«quasi-state or pro-state structures »* and therefore, the beginning of Russian statehood should be associated with Priilmen, and not with the Dnieper. And not Kiev should be considered *«the mother of Russian cities »*, and Ladogu (now Old Ladoga), where in September 2015 a monument was erected to Ruriku and Oleg, the opening ceremony of which was attended by V.V. Putin.

### 3

But in the history of the formation of the first East Slavic state, there have been events that have not even become a historical version, although, unlike the above, they have convincing evidence of their existence. This refers to the Ros Country *«located in antiquity on the Taman Peninsula (TAG1> (« Rus Island »)*. Abu Ali Ahmed Ibn Omar Ibn Ruste in *«Dear Values »*, describing the events of the second half of the 9th century. tells:

*«As for Ar-Russian, it is located on an island surrounded by a lake. The island on which they (ruses) live, three days long, is covered with forests and swamps, unwell and cheese, so that a person should step on the ground with his foot, as it shakes due to the abundance of moisture in it ... They have a king called Hakan Rusov. They attack the Slavs, drive up to them on ships, land, take them prisoner, take them to Khazaran and Bulgar and sell them there ... They do not have arable land, but only eat what the Slavs bring from the earth ... Their only occupation is the sale of salts, proteins and other furs ... They have many settlements, and they*

*live at a glance. Guests are honored, with strangers who seek protection from them, treated well, as with those who often they have ... »*<sup>[4]</sup>

Ibn Ruste emphasized: *«they make all their trips on ships »*<sup>[5]</sup>.

It follows from the above that the Rus were closely and constantly connected with the sea and, therefore, lived on the seashore.

The main city of Rusov Country was called Russia (Rosius). The city of Russia in the middle of the 12th century. mentions an Arab traveler al-Idrisi:

*«From the city of Matraha to the city of ar-Rusiya 27 miles. »*<sup>[6]</sup>

«Mathraha » — is Tmutarakan, whose Taman location is not in doubt.

The Arab historian ibn Said (al-Magribi) reported on the existence of the city of Russia in the Bospora area:

*« ... On the west bank of this river (Bospor Strait) lies Rusiya — the main city of Rus. Rus — a large nation, distinguished by its strength among the brave peoples of Allah».*<sup>[7]</sup>

Member of the Taman archaeological expedition B. Zakharov writes:

*«It is absolutely certain that the city of Russia should not be localized in Crimea, but on the Taman coast. The only place where this city could be located we consider the area of the current village of Golubitskaya (Temryuk district of Krasnodar Territory) ».*<sup>[8]</sup> 4

The Byzantine historian Lev Deacon in his book «History » History , which describes in detail the Balkan (971) campaign of the Rus led by Prince Svyatoslav Igorevich, reports on the

hands that lived in the Bospora region of Kimmera (Kerch Strait). Here is an excerpt from the appeal of the Byzantine emperor John Tsimiskia to the prince of Rus:

*«I believe that you have not forgotten about the defeat of your father Ingore, who despised the oath agreement, sailed to our capital with a huge army on 10 thousand ships, and to the Kimmeri Bospor arrived with only a dozen ships, becoming a messenger of his misfortune ... I think that you will not return to your fatherland < if you force. [9]*

Lev Deacon — contemporary «Balkan campaign» Rus repeatedly and not by accident in this book calls them Prince Svyatoslav «a tavrskif katarhont», and a druzhin — either Rus or tavrskifs. [10] Taurida, in ancient times, and today we understood the lands of the Northern Black Sea region. Leo Deacon has no doubt that Svyatoslav, the leader of the Rus — tavrskif; for the Byzantine historian, the concepts of «Rus» and «tavrskif» — synonyms; he, which clearly follows from his story, binds both Svyatoslav

I give the above evidence to Russian historians:

*«The name Rus was much more common in the south than in the north, and, in all likelihood, Rus on the shores of the Black Sea was known before the half of the 9th century, before the arrival of Rurik with his brothers». (CM. Soloviev)*

*«The name «Russia» already at this time (in the first half of the 9th century) was not only known, but also common; at least on the southern coast of the Black Sea» (V.G. Vasilevsky)*

*«Tmutrakan Rus can also explain the news of the Arabs, where Russia is placed separately from Kiev .... In general, Arabs were more familiar with Azov-Black Sea Russia than with any other.» (D.I. Ilovaisky)*

As you can see, Russian historians knew about the existence of Tauride Rus. They undoubtedly knew about her role in the formation of Rus Kievskaya, but there was no one who would declare this as a full version 5.

I consider it necessary to give another, albeit indirect, proof of existence in antiquity «Countries of Ros ».

To begin with, I draw the attention of the reader to the difference between the translation from Jewish into Russian of the following passage from «Books of the Prophet Ezekiel ». [\[eleven\]](#)

Pancake

יהי דבר יהוה אלי לאמר

בן אדם שים פנים אל גוג אר המגוג נשיא ראשש מֶשׁ ותבל והנבא עליכ ואמרת כה אמר אד נִי  
☐ יהוה הנִי אליע גוג נשיא ראש מֶשׁ ותבל

Synodal Translation

*«And the word of the Lord came to me: the Son of man! turn your face to Gogu in the land of Magog, Prince Roche, Meshech and Tubal, and speak a prophecy to him: thus saith the Lord God: Behold, I — upon you, Gog, Prince Roche, Meshech and Tubal! »*

Translation on the TANAH website

*«And the word of the Lord was said to me: Son of man! Turn your face to Gogu in the land of Magog — the supreme prince of Mashzkh and Tuval, and prophesy about him. And you say: Mr. Gd said so: here I am — against you, Gog, the prince of the supreme Meshekh and Tuval! »*

As you can see, in the Synodal translation of the passage there is the country of Rosh, which is not mentioned in the translation given in the TANAH website. The reason for this discrepancy is understandable: it is that from Hebrew the word «rosh » has several

translations — including how «the main, highest », which in relation to the rank of ruler, can be understood as «supreme ».

Of course, such a discrepancy could not go unnoticed, but I could not find an explanation for why the Synodal Translation «Ezekiel Books » does not take into account the fact that in the 10th chapter of Genesis, also referred to as the «Table of Peoples », the name Rosh — is missing:

*«And here are the sons of Noah, Shem, Ham and Jephth. And their sons were born after the flood. Sons of Yefet: Homer and Magog, and Madai, and Javan and Tuval, and Meshech and Tiras. And the sons of Homer: Ashkenaz, and Rifat, and Togarma. And the sons of Javan: Elisha and Tarshish, Kitim and Dodanim. From these separated the islands of the nations on their lands, each in their own language, according to their families in their nationalities»*

Of course, the noted discrepancy of the translations of the passage under consideration from «Ezekiel's Book » intentionally — is that the Russian Church could not miss the opportunity to use evidence that a country called Ros<sup>[12]</sup> existed already in ancient times and was located in southeastern Europe.

But the fact is that such a decision was not unfounded, because both translators and editors of the Holy Texts<sup>[thirteen]</sup> (and these were famous church leaders, historians, linguists) knew that back in the 10th century. in the southeast of Europe (on the Taman Peninsula) there was a country «Rus Island », repeatedly mentioned in eastern historical sources.

The initial reason for the ousting of Tauride Rus from the history of Russia was, as noted above, the desire of the first Kiev princes to produce their roots not from nomadic Eastern Europe, but from the closer in the lifestyle and faith of Western Europe.

It is possible that Prince Yaroslav Vladimirovich, nicknamed «Wise », thought about directing the history of Russia to «the desired channel » — it was he who was the first of the Russian rulers «broke through the window to Europe », establishing a friendly relationship with Sweden, Byzantium. Let me remind you that the mother of the following Great Princes, Izaslav Yaroslavich and Vsevolod Yaroslavich, was the Norwegian princess Ingegerda, and the mother of Svyatopolk Izaslavich — Gertrude Polish, a woman very educated — in Poland she is considered the oldest writer whose name has been preserved.

To achieve the intended goal, one of the Swedish traditions was «adapted » to the instructions «from above » and became known as «by the calling of the Varangian Rus », despite the fact that who such Varangians — was known, but that they were also called <TAG>

7

If a foreign word that has taken root in a language contains a meaning that requires several or more words to be defined in that language, then the appearance of this «foreigner » is understandable. But English «fake » has the same unambiguous meaning in Russian: «misinformation, lies » — and it is not clear what this word so «liked » instead of primordial ones? Obviously, the concept of «fake » is still not as categorical as the concepts of «misinformation » or «a deliberate lie », and over time is transformed into simply «unverified information », which can be used as you see fit.

I believe that, judging by the quote below, its author, academician Boris Rybakov, former Director of the Institute of Russian History, Hero of Socialist Labor, also referred to the chronicle story of «calling Varangians » as «fake », although in his time the words «fake <TA

*«Historians have long paid attention to the anecdotal «brothers » Rurika, who himself, however, was a historical person, and «brothers » were the translation of Swedish words: «Sineus » - «sine hus» - « its genus », «Truvor » - «thru varing»- « faithful friend ». In other words, a translation of some Scandinavian legend about the activities of Rurik fell into the annals, and a Novgorodian who did not know*

*Swedish well accepted the traditional conung environment for the names of his brothers. The validity of the legend (« the calling of the Varangians ») and, in particular, its geographical part is small »<sup>[14]</sup>.*

8

Yes, the first state on the lands of the Eastern Slavs was formed by the Rus, but they were called «tauride Rus » — their homeland was the Northern Black Sea. And attempts to seek the initial statehood of Russia in Priilmen — means not knowing that

*«Bflesh up to 13 c. Russia was called the territory, including Kiev with Porosya on the right bank of the Dnieper and Desna with Poseim — on the left: all other lands, including Novgorod, which we, without going into historical and geographical details, consider Russia — this was not considered.... The concept of «Russia » (in the sense of Pridniprovskaia Rus) was widely used as a geographical landmark, believing that newcomers or Suzdals did not need any explanation if it was said: «idosh in Russia »<sup>[fifteen]</sup>.*

The actual ethnic prospheres of the Rus are Ukrainians — more precisely, Zaporizhzhya Cossacks. Evidence of this (I hope that convincing) I brought in my book «Radi-Rus ».<sup>[sixteen]</sup> I will complete the same notes with the statements of the Ukrainian and Russian.

Getman Ivan Mazepa:

*«It is known that before we were what the Moskovites are now: the government, the championship and the very name of the Rus from us passed to them ».*

Russian historian I.A. Zabelina:

*«Be that as it may, the origin of our Cossacks should go back to ancient times, for it, the Cossacks, is so to speak the inevitable physiological phenomenon of the oldest life of our Ukrainians, caused by the light of God by their geographical location and the course of history ».*[\[17\]](#)

9

Does «shortsighted » attitude to its history become one of the causes of the war between Russia and Ukraine? Probably right V.O. Keywski who said:

*«History doesn't teach anything, but only punishes ignorance of lessons. »*

#### **Notes:**

[\[1\]](#) Wikipedia N.M. Karamzin

[\[2\]](#) John Goldberg «Liberal Fascism »

[\[3\]](#) Cit. By «Ryurik came ... » Zahav.ru 04/26/2022

[\[4\]](#) Cit. by L.N. Gumilyov. «From Russia to Russia » DIK M. 1995 ss. 357-359

[\[5\]](#) Cit. by L.N. Gumilyov. «From Russia to Russia » DKDIK M. s. 358

[\[6\]](#) V.A. Zakharov. «Tmutarakan and «The Word of Igor's Regiment ». In Sat «The word about the regiment of Igor.Compl. Following. » M. Science 1988 p. 215.

[\[7\]](#) Ibn Said Geography. Colophone. 1097/1686 According to: Krachkovsky I.Yu.

[\[8\]](#) V.A. Zakharov. «Tmutarakan » and «The Word of Igor's Regiment ». In Sat «The word about the regiment of Igor.Compl. Following. » M. Science 1988 p. 216

[\[9\]](#) Ibid., Ss. 55-57.



[10] In the history of Leo Deacon, Russians are named Scythians 63 times, deus — 24, tavroskifs — 21 and taurs

[eleven] Book of the Prophet Ezekiel, Ch. 38 \ 1-3

[12] In Hebrew, the letter (ש — reads both « w » and how « s »

[thirteen] The books of the prophets were published in 1875.

[14] B. Fishermen. Kiev Rus and Russian principalities of the 12-13th centuries

[fifteen] B.A. Fishermen. There.

[sixteen] A. Gaisinsky «Radi-Rus Exercises in historical logic » M. 2020

[17] I.E. Zabelin «History of Russian life since ancient times » Osteon-press Gl. 1.



PREVIOUS POST

**Boris Pevzner: The Death of Tourists**

NEXT ENTRY

**Igor Kiselyov: Do not play the fool,  
Japan! ..**

63 comments for “Arkady Gaisinsky: And all because of Rurik.”



**A.B.** 05/19/2022 at 03:56

Z.M.

Pavel, it's not for you and not on this site to lecture on a multinational state and that this was and is anti-Semitism and racism in Russia ... Here in Gosteva

everyone will have many personal stories.

In my opinion, there are just people like you — and there are Russophobes, because they see the future of their homeland — in the eternal search for guilty, enemies ..I will not discuss with you on this, and other topics ...

-----

Brilliant and, as A.P. wrote Mezhirov, meek. Accurate as the masters write.

I respectfully join the words of Zoe M.

And I also apologize to the author of the article and to the moderation for comments that are not relevant to the text. To all parodists and the author of — good luck and inspiration.



REPLY



**AK** 05/18/2022 at 20:16

Good, significant work. Like your previous — about Radania. A few years ago, and if you remember, I got an article on a similar topic, but with emphasis on Jewish participation. @ <http://club.berkovich-zametki.com/?p=43284> I only thought in historical terms. But is it not about this that they sing in the Dnieper (formerly Dnepropetrovsk »? ) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7oNfxMbtOvg>



REPLY



**Efi Levertov** 05/18/2022 at 08:30

Pavel 2022-05-16 22:13:15 (697)

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Dear Paul!

The author is not a historian, and he is fascinated by his idea-fix. Naturally, he collected a lot of material working on its version, discarding all the others. Do not exaggerate the impact of his article on Russians.



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/18/2022 at 09:12

P. so painfully reacted not to the article, but to my rhymed comments to it. The moderator removed these comments, and inadequate (?) the reaction remained. She provoked a response from (as it turned out) an old acquaintance of P. So far this has ended with two sheets of mutual accusations, but only for now.

I think that Pavlik is your ideological ally and you should make friends with him 😊



REPLY



**E.L.** 05/18/2022 at 10:48

I have long known Paul as a very decent person.



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/18/2022 at 10:53

It tastes and color ... 😊



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/18/2022 at 17:24

Finally, someone normal wrote to me ...

Dear Ephim! Due to the fact that the moderators remove my retzki and answers, and my (now my) opponents are gone (look, they have already slipped to the owl, «mordyukovsky » trial me, throwing false facts from my biography and correspondence with other authors, although this is prohibited by the rules of the site!) you did not understand what was originally discussed. Briefly: Mr., hiding under the nickname Zvi Ben-Dov, broke out with a dirty pillow, cheating, quoting, «shit » all Russians. Well, criticize them, criticize them hard, or intelligently, as Yevgeny Berkovich did 4 years ago, but go down to Russophobia, why fascism?

For me, this magazine is about Jewish history, a culture where there are wonderful articles and opinions of wise people, very expensive. I forward it to my readers, friends, students whom I teach good, I teach how to argue without insulting an opponent. But since this «poet » — either a moderator or untouchable, — then his accomplices began to poison me. More than once I asked moderators to stop this Russophobe, but for some reason they do not. Dear Yevgeny Berkovich, in personal correspondence agreed that such a showdown should not be on the site, explaining that there are not enough moderators to keep track of everything. In the meantime, they poison me, forcing me to answer. Of course, I will leave here after all this «shitty battery ». I will leave with regret. It is a pity that such cdbeshki and zoos began to determine on this platform who and how can be here, measuring the authors of «with the correct surnames ». To you,thank you. Sincerely, Pavel Kozhevnikov.



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/18/2022 at 17:31

Do not lie — my comments are also deleted. He who has eyes let him see 😊



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/18/2022 at 17:37

In addition, I don't go over to the person and don't ham — except what Pavlik called you, and not Paul. The moderator immediately corrected P.

And I water Russell and scatter and will water until they get better.



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/18/2022 at 17:49

«It is a pity that such cdbeshki and zoos began to determine on this platform who and how can be here, measuring the authors «with the correct names ». »

And again the lie — I personally did not know you (and your last name before this post) until you cheated on me poor. And by the way, I didn't answer you with rudeness. He laughed at you, but nothing more.



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/18/2022 at 18:28

May it be for you, Mr. CBD. There is no desire to participate in these «sam-fool » conversations.

Live calmly, but I know who you are and what role you play on this platform.

Once again: let's stop this controversy, which cannot be called controversy. If there are no more specializations addressed to me, then I am leaving.

All the best to my friends, readers, students. Just because I left here does not mean that you need to leave. Still, the magazine is beautiful, which, I hope, will stop all these phobes and will again become a platform of intellectuals and wise exchanges of opinions.

Sincerely, Paul



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/18/2022 at 18:36

And I know who I am, but what role I play on this platform — enlighten. Perhaps I will even swell with pride 😊



**Zoe Master** 05/18/2022 at 01:58

Pavel: 05/18/2022 at 00:39

Zoe, yes. All the fields there are sown. Wherever you poke in Russia — phobics grow everywhere, and around some saints run around with braids ... To mow them to x ... dog, and that's all, and there will be some holy yubermen. Although, it was already in history ...

Z.M. Pavel, it's not for you and not on this site to lecture on a multinational state and that this was and is anti-Semitism and racism in Russia. What you didn't come across because of the correct surname stuck out of every corner for people with bad names for the Soviet ear – those who left there, – was squeezed out. Here in Gosteva everyone will have many personal stories. So you didn't walk in those fields. This is the first. The second – Your progressive rudeness, blatant jargon has long been annoying and working against you. Third, for some reason, a week after the start of the WAR, you quickly cleared your facebook page, where before that you actively spat towards Ukraine and also violently supported the actions of the Kremlin = Russia. I thought you felt ashamed when you saw shots of Buchi, Kharkov, killed children. Maybe they changed their minds, but I see — no. You just wiped everything to protect yourself just in case. But the Internet remembers everything. In my opinion, there are just people like you — that they see the future of their homeland — in the eternal search for the guilty, enemies, in the horror that it brings to itself and to the world. Do you think freedom and prosperity can grow out of the current darkness? Do you think Crimea, for which you have been preaching for all 8 years, will bring happiness to the Russians? Well, live with this, pour poison on those who disagree, love because of the tubercle of your adorable nightingales (you openly admired them recently). I will not discuss with you on this, and other topics. And not because there are no arguments, but because there are no words left. Printed. because they see the future of their homeland

— in the eternal search for the guilty, enemies, in the horror that it brings to itself and to the world. Do you think freedom and prosperity can grow out of the current darkness? Do you think Crimea, for which you have been preaching for all 8 years, will bring happiness to the Russians? Well, live with this, pour poison on those who disagree, love because of the tubercle of your adorable nightingales (you openly admired them recently). I will not discuss with you on this, and other topics. And not because there are no arguments, but because there are no words left. Printed.because they see the future of their homeland — in the eternal search for the guilty, enemies, in the horror that it brings to itself and to the world. Do you think freedom and prosperity can grow out of the current darkness? Do you think Crimea, for which you have been preaching for all 8 years, will bring happiness to the Russians? Well, live with this, pour poison on those who disagree, love because of the tubercle of your adorable nightingales (you openly admired them recently). I will not discuss with you on this, and other topics. And not because there are no arguments, but because there are no words left. Printed.love because of the tubercle of your adorable nightingales (you openly admired them recently). I will not discuss with you on this, and other topics. And not because there are no arguments, but because there are no words left. Printed.love because of the tubercle of your adorable nightingales (you openly admired them recently). I will not discuss with you on this, and other topics. And not because there are no arguments, but because there are no words left. Printed.

I apologize to the author of the article for the comments that are not relevant to the text. Although, they — investigation ...



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/18/2022 at 03:36

Zoe, it's not for you and not for me on any site to read your mean lectures on anti-Semitism and racism!

You just shocked me, Zoe! Somehow you quickly got over and became a



Russophobic. And recently, in our conversations with you, you were such an internationalist! Yes, Zoe, the Internet remembers everything! So he remembers you well.

What do you know about me, Zoe? Just what they overheard, spied on my correspondence and on sites? And no one told you that it's mean to do — spy, spy, pull out phrases from articles and kidneys? With any surname mean!

I also have a lot to say about you and your views on many events and PEOPLE typing here. But I will not do this, not so educated. Let these dirty conjectures remain on your conscience about why my sites and pages flew (did you complain to anyone in the FB and my site flew, and I and my family began to receive threats of physical violence?). By the way, their «filthy» calls and letters are similar to this letter of yours ...

Surprises another, you brought all this dirt here why? Of course, with my «correct» surname there is nothing to prove here. Especially if all — moderators run into you, people who have left opponents in the helmet, ardent Russophobes, and if a woman has run over, then you are a priori guilty! Apparently, you were counting on this.

Why, as it happened earlier, you, Zoe, did not write to me in a personal, did not meet with me in our favorite cafe, and did not argue about «progressive rudeness» mine and at the same time yours (what is this dirty, deceitful letter worth!) and those whom you so poured mud in conversations with me?

Could talk about your such «wrong name», which for some reason did not prevent you from becoming an excellent specialist in your business, could also talk about my «correct name». You know my pedigree! Or the fact that much more blood flows in your blood «of the God-elected people» — gives you the right to insult me?

I did not expect from you, honestly, Zoe, did not expect!

Without understanding the dispute on this page, where I was constantly banned, leaving my opponent's knights, you immediately dumped a bunch of shit on me. «The correct surname», say? And «the wrong surname» of my Granny you don't know, didn't get to the bottom of my biography?

What are you doing, Zoe? Do I need to show you a testimony or something else? You have some kind of Banler approach, Zoe ... It's good that they didn't ask to pronounce «polenice» ...

About «spitting towards Ukraine » – is it from what site you are looking at? Yes, I participated and participate in various debates, gave and give interviews to both Ukrainian media, Donbass, and Russian media. Yes, I have my own opinion on this and other crises. But what does this mean that for dissent you need to poison a person, how did some people start here? But what about freedom of speech, how beloved by you and me is the phrase E. Hall: «« I do not agree with any word you say, but I am ready to die for your right to say this? » or is it only for people «God-chosen »? I will leave the rest of your guesses on your conscience if you still have it. And you want to argue on any topic, welcome to PM or to our cozy cafe. Although, people like you are not used to arguing ... You just have to spit on those who think differently from the crowd and «does not walk in the fucking fields ».

Sorry, I know, now your «friends » will pounce on me with the whole aul. But, you promised not to answer. And I stop with you here to get off the relationship.

All the best to you, Zoe.



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/18/2022 at 08:04

Those. you, P., it turns out, are such a murderer of Russell because of the tubercle? So to speak:

He left for a strange life to live ...  
There, where nothing would interfere  
So endlessly to love the Motherland  
Forgetting her usual e ... uh ... slurped ...

... And everyone knew for sure  
Which is better for the country  
Favorite from afar —  
More visible from the side ...



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/18/2022 at 17:20

Well, suppose you are the hammite, and the ice-bearing — is even scary. 😊



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/18/2022 at 17:23

... and I'm chillingly polite ...



REPLY



**Zoe Master** 05/18/2022 at 17:11

Z.M. Once again: rudeness and threats as a convincing argument does not work. Your post, and specifically, this: «You, with your fierce hatred

of Russia, the Russians, are sowing seeds of hatred towards the Jewish people. You may not care, but such seeds quickly give rise, especially now. And this is dangerous, especially for those who now live in Russia ... » — just forced me to finally answer publicly — as you call for some reason, — from the crowd. Like a crowd here, and YOU — above it. You yourself confirmed with your post that wonderful Russians are always ready to answer for their excellent opinion, to give ups and downs, so to speak. In what form? Well, this is known from history: a couple of pogroms here and here, a pork head at the editorial door, a green face, etc. Famous internationalists for the time being, for the time being, for the team of the Fas. Clear business, patriots, in isolation from Russophobes. And if you write everything here, not embarrassed by blatnyak and other miracles of the great Russian, then why are you depriving me of this right? Moreover, PERSONAL, and more than once, identified me as a Russophobe. And «peeping » in OPEN networks — is simply ridiculous. By the way, yes, even now I don't judge people by eye color, nose shape and surname, but only by decent and dishonest (including Ukrainians, Russians, Jews), and this is determined largely by the one on whose side they are in such a time like now. Well, it's not possible for me to consider civilized, decent people of those who at such a time are explained in the love of a country that has become fascist. So, our disappointment is mutual. Yes, and about conscience ... Some of your political calculations over the years of correspondence, in a edifying, mentor, instructive, often insulting tone like «and you there », I can send you PERSONAL. Once again, the comment on your post — is not a personal showdown, as you want to imagine, this is my fundamental point of view, to which I have the right. Like you — on your own. And yet, hope dies last. Perhaps you will change your mind once ... After all, it's not at all in Ruriki and other moldy stories of legends and facts, but in the fact that «patriots », in isolation from «Russophobes », justify the nightmare that Russia is doing. And you, Paul, instead of all the verbose warnings, accusations, hints of your grandmother's last name, etc., would simply make it clear, which side are you on? And for what exactly, I must love today's Russia and admire it. Again, I feel awkward taking a place under the text. If anything, write, Paul, in PM. as you want to imagine, this is my

fundamental point of view to which I have the right. Like you — on your own. And yet, hope dies last. Perhaps you will change your mind once ... After all, it's not at all in Ruriki and other moldy stories of legends and facts, but in the fact that «patriots », in isolation from «Russophobes », justify the nightmare that Russia is doing. And you, Paul, instead of all the verbose warnings, accusations, hints of your grandmother's last name, etc., would simply make it clear, which side are you on? And for what exactly, I must love today's Russia and admire it. Again, I feel awkward taking a place under the text. If anything, write, Paul, in PM.as you want to imagine, this is my fundamental point of view to which I have the right. Like you — on your own. And yet, hope dies last. Perhaps you will change your mind once ... After all, it's not at all in Ruriki and other moldy stories of legends and facts, but in the fact that «patriots », in isolation from «Russophobes », justify the nightmare that Russia is doing. And you, Paul, instead of all the verbose warnings, accusations, hints of your grandmother's last name, etc., would simply make it clear, which side are you on? And for what exactly, I must love today's Russia and admire it. Again, I feel awkward taking a place under the text. If anything, write, Paul, in PM.and you will change your mind once ... After all, it's not at all in the Ruriki and other moldy stories of legends and facts, but that «patriots », in isolation from «Russophobes », justify the nightmare that Russia is doing. And you, Paul, instead of all the verbose warnings, accusations, hints of your grandmother's last name, etc., would simply make it clear, which side are you on? And for what exactly, I must love today's Russia and admire it. Again, I feel awkward taking a place under the text. If anything, write, Paul, in PM.and you will change your mind once ... After all, it's not at all in the Ruriki and other moldy stories of legends and facts, but that «patriots », in isolation from «Russophobes », justify the nightmare that Russia is doing. And you, Paul, instead of all the verbose warnings, accusations, hints of your grandmother's last name, etc., would simply make it clear, which side are you on? And for what exactly, I must love today's Russia and admire it. Again, I feel awkward taking a place under the text. If anything, write, Paul, in PM.would just make it clear, which side are you on? And for what exactly, I must love today's Russia and

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REPLY



**Pavel** 05/18/2022 at 18:17

What is this for! From the person I once respected, lies fly with shit, accusations of everything and everything! Zoe, stop making the audience laugh with the anger of the abandoned virgin. You promised not to «discuss », but you yourself not only continued your «muzzle », but also accused me of all mortal sins. Well, why lie? Once again: I did not expect, honestly, did not expect ... «You – over the crowd ..., confirmed that the Russians ... forced me publicly ..., pogroms ..., pork head at the editorial door ..., green in the face ..., you write everything here, without hesitation of blatnyak and other miracles of the great Russian, then why do you deprive this right of me . Moreover, PERSONAL, and more than once, they identified me as a Russophobe (???), By the way, yes, I don't judge now (go away, Zoe, judge!) people by eye color, nose shape and surname ... » ... Fuh, tired of quoting this dregs. How have you, Zoe, been friends with such a monster for so many years, shared your secret (as well as I), gladly discussed and argued and agreed, did not agree? Has my phrase on your causative last letter really caused such an evil allergy, where I briefly, not wanting to argue, blamed: «Zoe, and you there »? «Once again, the comment on your post — is not a personal showdown, as you want to imagine, this is my fundamental point of view, which I have the right to. Like you — on your » — Yes, I

don't want to imagine anything. You got into my correspondence, got dirty, and I just answered.

And here is – a masterpiece for a-la-Mordyukov: «You, Paul, instead of all the verbose warnings, accusations (???) hints on grandmother's surname, etc., would simply make it clear, which side are you on? (oh you! No comments!) And for what exactly, I must love today's Russia and admire it. » You don't owe anything to anyone, Zoe! Do you even love the goat of the torn, even Banedra and his wife Paraska, along with all the Yudophobic evil. Love Zoe. But leave me alone ...

«Again, I feel awkward taking a place under the text » — Oh, Zoe, cunning, cunning ...

«If anything, write, Paul, in PM ». No, unfortunately, after such a slap in the face, insults from you, somehow there is no desire. Happiness to you, Zoe. And yet, with respect, Paul



REPLY



**Zoe Master** 05/19/2022 at 02:08

Pavel

How have you, Zoe, been friends with such a monster for so many years?

---

How so many years? I answer. Then there were wonderful, talented texts like «Jordan » (I advise everyone to read and re-read), and now — «beans, Russophobes, cdbeshki, parasi, etc »



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/17/2022 at 22:42

Vladimir was a ba alsha cattle —  
I found out about him!  
He baptized not Russia, but Ukraine,  
When the squad was driven into the Dnieper ...



REPLY



**Blyakhin-Mukhin** 05/17/2022 at 21:01

A.G. I doubt that in the foreseeable future definitions of «objective history» or «historical justice», in general, will gain concrete and final content for the well-known reason that each nation has its own «correct» history. The Russians, for example, consider the battle with the Tevtons on Lake Ladoga in 1242 a great battle, and in German chronicles it is mentioned only as a skirmish of two units with no more than two hundred soldiers in total. In Ukraine, Ivan Mazepa — is a national hero, and in Russia — he is accused of treason. Where to fundamentally change the centuries-old paradigm!

=====

P. The fact that you are a Russophobe to the most underpants — is clear to everyone. But it's not clear why the moderators don't extinguish you, but erase my answers in which I use your own vocabulary?

By the way, why do you have all your pardushki fixated on the word «shit».

=====

“Russophobe to the most underpants ...” — is it cool ... Is it really not circumcised?...





REPLY



**Pavel** 05/17/2022 at 22:33

It is unlikely that such bold only uncircumcised.



REPLY



**Marx Tartakovsky.** 05/17/2022 at 09:09

Sensibly, logically, competently and, I think, justified.



REPLY



**VladimirU** 05/17/2022 at 08:04

Zvi Ben-Dov: 05/16/2022 at 21:33

Pavel: 05/16/2022 at 21:50

-----

The case when you can agree with both! 😊



REPLY

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**Zvi ben dov** 05/17/2022 at 08:25

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s3aYelkS0Yo>

And you agree with both 😊



REPLY

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**VladimirU** 05/17/2022 at 12:44

Zvi Ben-Dov: 05/17/2022 at 08:25

—————

I repeat, I agree with both. With you, regarding the fact that the moderator completely correctly removed «re-extinguishing » both. With Paul, regarding the fact that «under almost every article your Russophobes ... such seeds quickly give out ». If you say that this is not Russophobics, but a reaction to today's actions of the Russian authorities, it will be clear. But you will not say that? In short, as for me, so want to swear, well, go to the Guest. And here, it seems, the articles are being discussed ...



REPLY

---



**Zvi ben dov** 05/17/2022 at 14:12

Of course, not Russophobic, but anti-race. Agree that the Russians and the scattered — are intersecting sets. Those. not all Russians — are scattered and vice versa. For example, Solovyov — is a Jew, but he is a «full head ». And Nevzorov — vice versa. True, he (Nevzorov) is like ... a commander. In addition, — not all Russians living in Russell — are scattered. Among them (Russian), quite normal Russians come across, though there are fewer of them than scattered. And among the Russians who left Russell there are also «full » scattered — they left so that nothing would stop them from loving their homeland with all their might 😊



REPLY



**VladimirU** 05/17/2022 at 15:00

Zvi Ben-Dov: 05/17/2022 at 14:12

«Of course, not Russophobic, but anti-race »

-----  
I don't argue with you, I'm talking about how it is perceived by those who read your wonderful «anti-raceboards ». Maybe I'm wrong, but it seems so to me ...



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/17/2022 at 14:13

And I don't go to the guest room « 😊



REPLY



**Blyakhin Mukhin** 05/19/2022 at 04:03

Sometimes it's better to agree with the wallpaper. )))  
To save time.



REPLY



**Soplemennik** 05/17/2022 at 03:38

What makes cheese-bor out of place?  
There is nothing of the kind that excites against the Russians or Russia.  
Some walks in history.  
And guits in steam locomotive!



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/17/2022 at 05:00

Everything is deleted by moderators. But I have a copy of our «intellectual conversation » and I can send it to you. Although, you can open any retzka of my opponent and understand for yourself why ...



REPLY



**Leonid Lazar** 05/18/2022 at 02:18

Pavel: 05/17/2022 at 05:00

Everything is deleted by moderators. But I have a copy of our «intellectual conversation » and I can send it to you.

=====

Do not need him, send immediately — where it should be.  
For some reason, it seems to me that you have experience in such matters.



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/18/2022 at 02:24

Well, since you give such advice for others, and ask you to send it to you, it doesn't seem here, but they're definitely used to watching someone else's correspondence. What rank did you climb in, comrade? 😊



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/18/2022 at 17:18

Is it really old — I thought you had powder from flasks, not sand 😊

He does not remember for a long time he neither facts nor faces

And even in the light does not see any zgi —

Only powder from the flasks is pouring,

Which is called by the enemies sand ...



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/18/2022 at 08:11

I don't think that P. is sending something where — is supposed to be. Who needs us all here? He (P.) Just wants to keep for his descendants every printed (and unprintable) word.



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/18/2022 at 16:47

CBD, I'm old for such games. I just can't stand all the phobias and lies. And I hate it when the crowd is one, the crowd for his own. I hate collective owl - « his atom », he is not ours, he has «too correct surname » ...

But you and I agreed that we had finished this controversy. All the best to you. S uv, P.

0

REPLY

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**Zvi ben dov** 05/18/2022 at 17:29

Is it really old — I thought you had powder from flasks, not sand 😊

He does not remember for a long time he neither facts nor faces

And even in the light does not see any zgi —

Only powder from the flasks is pouring,

Which is called by the enemies sand ...

0

REPLY

---



**C. Michelson** 05/17/2022 at 02:11

test

0

REPLY

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**Pavel** 05/16/2022 at 21:23

Judging by the fact that you quickly removed all our correspondence with you — are you the moderator?

Wow!

Good luck in Russophobia ...



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/16/2022 at 21:33

The moderator (not me) removed the flood and ... did the right thing.



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/16/2022 at 21:50

The moderator removed here, but almost under each article your Russophobki remained. Understand, because this magazine is read all over the world. You, with your fierce hatred of Russia, the Russians, sow the seeds of hatred of the Jewish people. You may not care, but such seeds quickly give rise, especially now. And this is dangerous, especially for those who now live in Russia ...



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/16/2022 at 21:58



Come again ... They will erase it, and then they will put it on premoderation.



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/17/2022 at 00:10

He who has ears, let him hear. You did not hear. Go on and on.



REPLY



**Zoe Master** 05/17/2022 at 23:48

Pavel: «You, with your fierce hatred of Russia, the Russians, sow the seeds of hatred of the Jewish people ».

Z.M .: So you don't need to sow anything. Everything is sown there for a long time and forever. Vertical and horizontal.



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/18/2022 at 00:39

Zoe, yes. All the fields there are sown. Wherever you poke in Russia — phobics grow everywhere, and around some saints run around with braids ... To mow them to x ... dog, and that's

all, and there will be some holy yubermen. Although, it was already in history ...

You know, Zoe, I somehow didn't come across such fields. Grew up in a multinational family. Everything somehow came across from those who sowed them with hatred of other nations. «What you sow, then you will reap » — govar in the old days. :)))

With uv. I AM

P.S. CBD, this is a letter you will not amuse, or yet «under the braid » yubermenshevskaya? :)))



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/16/2022 at 20:17

I don't like holding for a long time  
For lying properly  
But the fact that the people — shit  
I only realized recently ...



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/16/2022 at 21:11

Time does not take –  
Once upon a time she was covered with mud  
Around «deep cattle »,  
But she believes that she is — People ...



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/16/2022 at 19:28

What am I at @ @ @ Rusofob?  
I'm not afraid of Densei rubbish  
Although he received sometimes in the forehead —  
I'm just an anti-ruce ...  
😊



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/16/2022 at 19:36

On whose you @ @ @ @ I don't know for sure!  
But you definitely deserve it in your forehead  
From your rusophobok togj —  
You overlaid the whole site with shit.



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/16/2022 at 19:39

On whose you @ @ @ @ I don't know for sure!  
But you definitely deserve it in your forehead

Your Russophobic is sick —  
You overlaid the whole site with shit.

It turns out that moderators allow such communication? Well, let's  
continue ...



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/16/2022 at 19:41

Are you sick? I offer my condolences 😊



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/16/2022 at 19:46

Moderators do not allow the transition to personality, and you have  
already done it twice. Please continue — it amuses 😊



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/16/2022 at 19:53

There would be a personality ... That is, all the people can be  
circumcised, and the ubermen down? Great ... Well, well.



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/16/2022 at 19:58

Yes, Pavlik — can I call you so affectionately? 😊



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/16/2022 at 20:04

No, you are not my type. In addition, Russophobia stinks of you, and I hate any phobia. Zvibendov past. I'm tired of you.



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/16/2022 at 20:05

Goodbye Pavlik 😊



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/16/2022 at 20:11

Well, that's good, Zvibendovka. :))) Go with the devil ...



REPLY



**Zvi ben dov** 05/16/2022 at 20:14

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nhlIZWfnXKQ>

«For three days I chased you to say how indifferent you are to me »



REPLY



**Pavel** 05/16/2022 at 20:50

Lord, it flirts again, but it seems to have said goodbye. :))) Well, okay, hold on:

Other not given –

(As in childhood, apparently in the toilet)

To dirty people with other shit

Or brawl brawl.

Maybe enough?



REPLY

---



**Pavel** 05/16/2022 at 20:52

Oops!  
Other not given –  
(As in childhood, apparently in the toilet)  
To dirty people with other shit  
Ile Perpushikoy DebOshir.



REPLY

---



**Abraham** 05/16/2022 at 10:11

The quotes are quite true, and everything else is no worse than Putin's.



REPLY

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« Jan

## FRESH NOTES

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Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man

Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year

Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

Victor Sokolovsky: Inevitability of the word

Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes

## FRESH COMMENTS

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- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Inna Belenkaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **ALokshin to Joseph K.** to record Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness
- **Leonid Zuborev** to record Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man
- **Victor (Brookline)** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Victor Seidentreger** to record Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
- **Eugene** to record Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Vladimir U** to record Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Atar Porat: Why Palestinian resistance continues: a deep immersion in Hamas logic
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Kramm** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Nelli epelman** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Sam** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Joseph K** to record Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?

## MET

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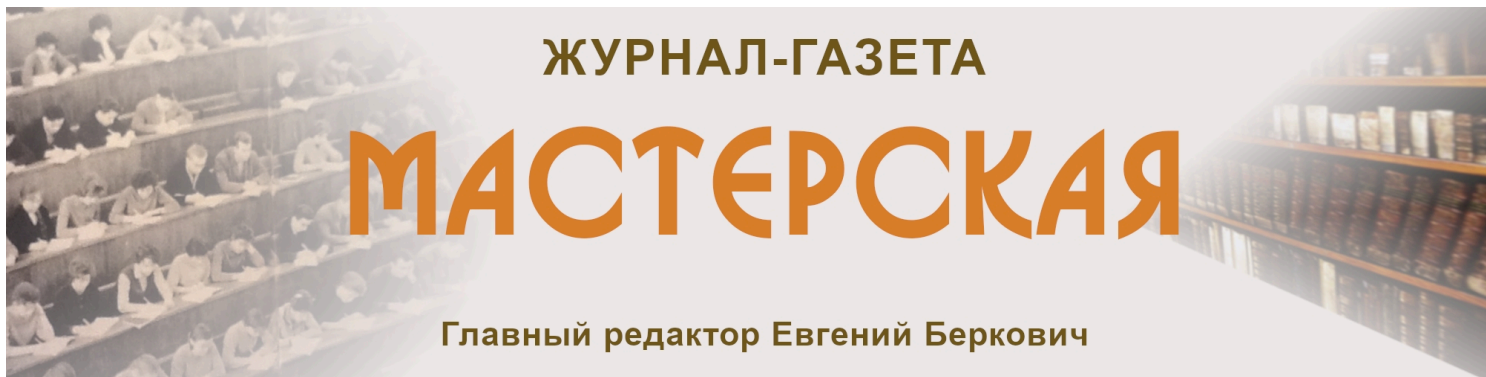
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ANTI-SEMITISM

## Arkady Gaysinsky: «Cat » for Jews

🕒 08/09/2019  eleven

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*I have come to meet with such an ironic judgment: anti-Semitism — is the intention of the Most High, not allowing «to the chosen people » to relax. Experience is known: mice that are periodically shown by the cat — are more quick and mobile and live longer than their own kind. Anti-Semitism — is ...*

## «Cat » for Jews

Arkady Gaysinsky

eleven

What do we celebrate on Purim? Delivering Jews from death from — for the vile libel of Aman on them — amalekite in front of King Akhashverosh:



« ... King Ahashweirosh magnified Haman, the son of Ammdata, Agagyanin, and lifted him up, and laid him a place above all those dignitaries who were with him. And all the servants of the king, that (were) at the royal gate, knelt down and prostrated themselves before Haman, for the king commanded him so much; but Mordochai did not kneel and did not prostrate. And the servants of the king said to Mordochai that (were) at the royal gate: why are you transgressing the command of the king? And it was: (after), as they told him day after day, and he did not listen to them, they told (about this) Aman to see if Mordokhai would stand in the word (with his own), because he told them that he Yeday. And Haman saw that Mordokhai did not kneel down and did not prostrate himself, and Haman was filled with rage. And he considered it despicable (for himself) to lay a hand on Mordochai alone, for they told him from the (what) people of Mordokhai. And Haman intended to exterminate the people of Mordochai, all the Yehudes in the whole kingdom of Akhashweirosh » ...

And Haman said to King Ahashweirosh: in all areas of your kingdom there is one people scattered among the nations and isolated (from them); and his laws are different than that of all nations, but they do not comply with the laws of the king, and the king should not leave them (living in the country.) Would the king (give) the order to destroy them? And I will bring ten thousand talents of silver into the hands of the ministers (king) in order to bring the royal to the treasury. And the king removed his ring from his hand, and gave it to Haman, the son of Ammdata, Agagyanin, the enemy of Yehudei. And the king said to Haman, This silver has been given to you, as well as to the people, so that you do what you like ».

The king has already ordered «*to kill, destroy and destroy all the Jews, small and old, children and women in one day*», however, his wife, a Jewess Esther, warned by her relative Mordochai of Aman's evil intentions, managed to convince her husband to change her mind. In general, Aman was executed, and the Jews were saved — moreover:

« ... the king allowed the Jews in every city to gather and defend their lives, destroy, kill and destroy all the strong people and areas who are at enmity with them, children and wives, and plunder them » .

With the highest permission, the Jews destroyed all those who were considered «*in enmity with them*» (talking about 76 thousand killed), but (which is important to emphasize) — «*did not stretch out their hands* » for robbery.

Happy deliverance from complete extermination has become an understandable occasion for «*joy and fun at the Yehudaev, feast and holiday* » — which has become one of the most significant holidays of the Jewish people.

But this holiday also has a meaning hidden in the shadow of «joy of fun »: the author of «Megilat Esther » warns the Jews that the reason for their hatred is — their dependent position and defenselessness and reasonable care should be taken to avoid extermination. After all, Mordochai's laudable pride at first glance (according to — the essence that violated the royal decree) did not become the cause «*to kill, destroy and destroy all the Jews* » only because, that at that time the wife of the Persian king was a Jew who managed to convince Akhashverosh to change his mind.

In the history of the diaspora — this is perhaps the only case when the authorities not only prevented the pogrom, but also allowed to neutralize (say so) potential pogroms. More than ever, happy deliverances have never happened, and not all «amans » have ended their life on the gallows.



The level of aggressiveness of the masses largely determines the consciousness of impunity: over time, Jews gained the status of «whipping dolls »:

*«The Jewish pogrom began ... the same people went now to kill, and did not go because they were ordered, and not because they had enmity against the Jews, with whom they often had close friendship, and not even because of self-interest, which was doubtful, but because the dirty, cunning devil living in every person whispered in their ear: Everything will be with impunity — forbidden curiosity of murder, voluptuousness of violence, power over someone else's life »<sup>[1]</sup>.*

When I find out that somewhere they desecrated a Jewish cemetery or painted a swastika on the wall of the synagogue, or wrote «death to Jews », and the leaders of the Jewish community made «an expression of concern » and an appeal to the authorities «take action », I recall the old joke

*«Monya is it true that Ivan met you in the forest and filled your face? »  
«Oh, the same forest to me! Three pines! »*

Chapter «Association of Jewish Organizations and Communities of Ukraine» Joseph Ziels called historical memory one of the reasons for anti-Semitism:

*«Uncomfortable facts cannot be deleted from the general history, but it is obvious that when Jewish researchers remind Ukrainians of their crimes, then Ukrainians from the principle of equilibrium accuse Jews of all real and imaginary sins, and vice versa ».*

But what is historical memory — it is:

*«a set of historical messages transmitted from generation to generation, **myths** subjectively reflexes about past events, especially negative experience,*

| oppression, injustice in relation to *of the people*»<sup>[2]</sup>.

As you can see, historical memory is still based on «historical messages » (because it is called «historical ») and, therefore, the well-known attitude of Ukrainians towards Jews is a consequence of «the principle of equilibrium », that is, the result «*negative experience, oppression, injustice* » entrenched in historical memory. But what kind of «negative experience » of the past excited the historical memory of the Khmelnytsky Cossacks when they ripped open their bellies with sabers to Jewish women and threw children into a fire? Or did the Jews do the same?

### 3

I believe that the main reasons for the emergence and spread of anti-Semitism are as follows:

1) Centuries-old residence in the diaspora, which, as already noted, gave rise to the stereotype of insecurity and lack of rights of Jews.

2) The religion of the Jewish people demanded his literacy:

| «In 64, High Priest Yeshua bin Gamla issued and enacted a decree on compulsory schools for all boys starting at age 6. For 100 years, the Jews have achieved universal literacy and numeracy in men, and were the first nation in history with such an achievement »<sup>[3]</sup>.

Therefore, those in power both in ancient times and not so distant — brought Jews closer to themselves, giving all kinds of powers, which, of course, caused envy and discontent of indigenous peoples who did not know the most literacy.

3) Also envy, but already to the statistically proven level of mental abilities of Jews, which make up only 0.2% of humanity, but received 14% of Nobel Prizes in the first half of the 20th century, 29% in the second half, and 32% at the beginning of the 21st century. (On the consequences of envy — in the famous biblical story of Cain and Abel).

4) Anti-Semitism — is a proven way for managers of all levels to redirect their errors to the axiom: «if there is no water in the tap .... ». For example, to explain to residents of houses that have not been suitable for living for a long time that the money allocated for their repair was stolen by the Zhidomason Khaimovich, who hid in Israel. Immediately there is a firm connection between the cracks in the walls and the sagging ceiling — with the Jews.

5) Forecast version. Anti-Semitism will only intensify, because an intellectual revolution has begun, leading to a sharp decrease in the number of jobs and, in general, the complete disappearance of many professions. Among those who will influence the development of society and, of course, have great everyday benefits, the percentage of Jews will become even more «convex » (see paragraph 3).

This is how, in my opinion, there is a list of causes (or their combinations) of anti-Semitism.

I have come to meet with such an ironic judgment: anti-Semitism — is the intention of the Most High, not allowing «to the chosen people » to relax. Experience is known: mice that are periodically shown by the cat — are more quick and mobile and live longer than their own kind. Anti-Semitism — is «cat » for Jews.

## 4

Nowadays, anti-Semitism has become a source of existence: oh, and many of those who, filling out the corresponding questionnaires, should have written «profession » anti-Semite «in the column ». This «profession » is always in demand and guarantees a consistently high income, since in one form or another the propaganda and support of anti-Semitism is guaranteed by a significant number of spectators, listeners and subscribers in most countries of the world. Why bother with turtles, business — plans, yields, diagnoses, and more, when you can become a respected and wealthy person or, turning into different frets, just one phrase, somehow: «Jewish occupiers kill Arab children » or look for «Jewish trace » in the execution of the Russian imperial family?

However (say honestly) and on the other — «Semitic »— the side will find saddened, the anti-Semitism «suddenly », and with it the positions in the commissions to combat this very anti-Semitism, and international forums, conferences, seminars, disputes and other meetings paid by sickle sponsors.

O«Limmud » Chaim Cesler sets:

*«The Israeli government talks so much about the fight against anti-Semitism around the world and mixed marriages, but does not support «Limmud ». For many years we have been trying to attract their attention. They smile, speak beautifully, but there is still no money from them. It doesn't save the situation even that the majority of students pay — \$ 3 million for participation (namely, «Limudu » private donors donate so much annually, but »<sup>[4]</sup>)*

## 5

Since any struggle aims to win — here (in the fight against anti-Semitism), I do not believe in victory and consider such a struggle to be useless and even humiliating. Neither in calls «how embarrassing you are », nor in fiery speeches from stands and screens, nor in conferences and seminars, nor in resolution, nor in revolution — I do not believe!

The only and reliable basis for opposing anti-Semitism — Jewish state. Its existence already has the consequence that made the Jews, «like everything »— and the importance of this moment is difficult to overestimate. Recall written in 9th century. We give ibn Shaprutom a letter to Khazar Kagan Joseph:

*«If I knew that our people have their own kingdom on earth, I would leave my high position, abandon my family and walk along mountains and valleys, by land and by sea, until I came to that place where my lord the king of Judah lives. I would see how the rest of Israel lives calmly, and then I would pour out my soul in thanks to God, who did not take his mercy from his poor people. For for a long time our*

*people have been waiting for deliverance, wandering from country to country. Deprived of honor, humiliated in exile, we cannot answer anything to those who say to us: each nation has its own kingdom, and you do not have a trace on the earth ».*

Now the Jews have «their kingdom », but the results of efforts to overcome «the humiliation in exile » so far wish for the best. The recent chairman of the European Parliament, Antonio Tayani, said:

*«There is no place for any manifestation of hatred in Europe. Together we promise to comprehend and implement the words “Never again ”! »*

And what: so far «have not comprehended »?

—

[1] AND. AND. Kuprin. Gambrinus

[2] Wikipedia. Historical memory.

[3] Charles Murray [magazine «Commentary »](#)Article «Jewish genius ».

[4] MIGnews.com 30.12 14:33



TAGS    ARKADY GAYSINSKY

PREVIOUS POST

**Vlad Gol de Schmidt: Not to blame!**

NEXT ENTRY

**Ella Graifer: An open letter to the policy  
of Bezael Lookch**

## One comment on “Arkady Gaysinsky: «Cat » for Jews”

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**Aleks B.** 08/09/2019 at 22:56

“ ..Forecast Version. Anti-Semitism will only intensify, because an intellectual revolution has begun, leading to a sharp decrease in the number of jobs and, in general, the complete disappearance of many professions. Among those who will influence the development of society and, of course, have great everyday benefits, the percentage of Jews will become even more «convex » (see paragraph 3) .. ”

Anti-Semitism may intensify, but I suppose not because of the greater «bulge » Jews. Few Jews succeeded in the turbulent 90s, I happened to see the half-lower Jews in “zero ” (in the post-Soviet space). But anti-Semites see ALWAYS only “convex ” — Gusinsky, Berezovsky, etc. Abramovich. Your point 3, to some extent – justification of anti-Semites, sorry.

In my opinion, to look for the causes of anti-Semitism, or — their combination – error.

You, imho, are right in that weakness, disorder, lack of your country, landlessness, etc. — CALL out the aggressiveness of others.

Understanding some irony in the fact that the attempt to clarify the wording of the Israeli — is strange, I note that cats – are my weakness.

However, I dare to ask the Almighty: let us, your chosen one to the muscles, relax a bit and do not send us your cats so often.

And we, with God's help, will try to remain who we are without anti-Semites.



p.s. Much worse than “anti-Semitic cats ”, I treat Jews trying (for unknown reasons) to prove that “Russian and Jewish – these are two heads of the same Eagle, and Hebrew and Aramaic — these are two wings of the same thing. — this is the coat of arms of modern Ukraine ”.

I believe that a self-respecting Russian or Ukrainian cannot like the above combination of birds and Jews. Each nation has its own history, its own faith, its eagles, lions and falcons, its prophets and smugglers. And their myths. Alas,

we are not in the kingdom of God, where lions and lambs lie nearby. Shabbat shalom.




REPLY

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« Jan

## FRESH NOTES

- Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man
- Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year
- Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- Victor Sokolovsky: Inevitability of the word
- Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes

## FRESH COMMENTS

- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe



- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Inna Belenkaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **ALokshin to Joseph K.** to record Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness
- **Leonid Zuborev** to record Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man
- **Victor (Brookline)** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
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- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?

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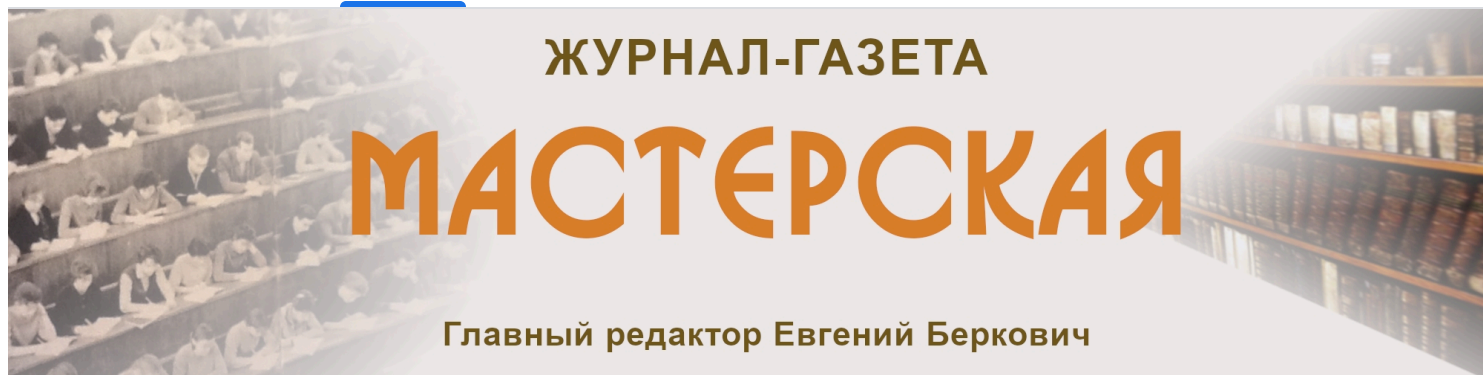
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### ANTIQUITIES

# Arkady Gaysinsky: Samkerts is a Jew

□ 13.03.2018 □ 6

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*The deciphering of ancient manuscripts has always been and will be a subject of debate and discussion, since history is not mathematics and there are no theorems proven once and for all.*

## Samkerts - Jew

### Arkady Gaisinsky

The presence of Jews in the territory of the Khazar Khaganate is beyond doubt, as is the communal form of their residence there: it is important to understand that we are not talking about the forced resettlement of captives. Judging by the position that the Jews occupied in the Khaganate (*“it is impossible to elect a person who does not belong to the Jewish religion as*

a Khagan") <sup>[1]</sup> and because Khazaria became a powerful state, controlling, among other things, the most important trade routes, a conclusion must be made about the presence and concentration of Jews in the administrative center of the Khaganate and at the nodal points (intersections) of trade routes.



Itil, the capital of the Khazar Khaganate, located at the mouth of the Itil River (Volga), met both of these conditions, but no material evidence of the existence of this city remains: it ended up under water as a result of a significant rise in the level of the Caspian Sea. However, information has been preserved about the connection with the Jews of one of the most famous trading points on the caravan routes connecting three continents: Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Arab geographer Ibn al-Fakih in the Book of Countries, written at the beginning of the 10th century, tells about the route of merchant ships through the Bosphorus Strait:

*"...Then they go by sea to Samkush-Jew (Samkerts-Jew), after which they turn to Slavonia..."* <sup>[2]</sup>

The toponym Samkerts is also mentioned in that part of the response letter of the Khazar Khagan Joseph to the Cordoban minister Hasdai ibn Shaprut, where Joseph describes the geographical location of the Khazar Khaganate:

*"From the western side - Sh-r-kil, S-m-k-r-ts, K-r-ts, Sugrai, Alus, L-m-b-t, B-r-t-nit, Alubikha, Kut, Mank-t Burk Al-ma, G-ruzi. These (areas) are located on the shore of the Kustandiny Sea, to the western (side)"*

The Samkerts Jew is much better known under the name Matarkha (Tmutarakan of Russian chronicles), which is confirmed by Russian historians:

*"Most researchers believe that Samkerts (Samkush) and Matarha (Tmutarakan) are one and the same city on the Taman Peninsula. The assumption about the identity of Samkerts and Kerch (Old Russian Korchev) is refuted by the mention of Krts in Joseph's letter along with Samkerts. But Krts is only in the extended version of this document. It is possible that the Khazars called Samkerts settlements on both sides of the Kerch Strait. But these are all hypotheses, and it is better to agree with the prevailing point of view about the identity of Samkerts and Matarha" [3].*

2

Deciphering ancient manuscripts has always been and will be a subject of debate and discussion, since history is not mathematics and there are no once and for all proven theorems. And just as the name of a village can radically change the view of the history of the area where this village is located, so a correctly understood word of an ancient document can make you look at its content differently.

*"In 1896 Solomon Schechter brought to the Cambridge University Library a vast collection of Hebrew and Hebrew-Arabic manuscripts from the repository (in Hebrew, genizah) of the ancient synagogue of Fustat-Misr, the great capital of medieval Egypt... Schechter was one of several scholars and travellers who succeeded in the middle and late 19th century in transporting some of this jumbled mass of documents to various libraries in England and the Continent... In all, some 1,800 fragments from the genizah collection (mostly documents) are preserved under glass at Cambridge" [4].*

Let us turn to the "Schechter text" and "let us bear in mind that all these letters have been preserved in Hebrew, that they are collected in one codex and represent copies with the copyist's errors of letters sent to Hasdai and received by him in the middle of the 10th century. Let us also note that the correspondence is clearly diplomatic, not personal. And the events described or mentioned in the letters can claim historical authenticity" [5].



Now we are interested in the part of the text that describes the military conflict between the Rus and the Khazars, provoked by the Byzantine Emperor Romanos Lekapenos:

*“17...Moreover, Roman  
18 (the villain) sent great gifts to HLGW (HLGU), the king of RWSY (RUSIA) , urging  
him  
19 to his own misfortune; he came at night to the city of SMKRYŸ (СМКРЕЙ) and  
took it by stealth  
20 because his commander, the leader of the army (HA-PKID RAV HSHMONAI) was  
not there then. When this became known to BWLSSY (BALIKCHI),  
21 that is Pesach HMQR (HA-MKR), he went in anger against the cities of Roman  
and destroyed  
22 both men and women. And he took three cities, not counting the villages  
23 a large number. From there he went to the city of SWRSWN (SHOROSHON) [6]  
and fought against it” [7].*

Commentary on the "Shechter Text" is written by Norman Golb:

*"The persecution of the Jews of Byzantium by Romanos Lakpinos created problems for the two kingdoms. The author reports that in response to this persecution, the Khazars began to persecute the Christians living in their country. In turn, Romanos sought the help of the king of Rus HLGW (Oleg), whom he won over by sending him abundant gifts. One night, when the military governor Pesach, whose office in the Khazar language was called (balikchi), was not in the city of Samkerts (Tmutarakan), Oleg captured and plundered the city.  
Pesach, in turn, having learned of the attack, himself began military actions against the Byzantines, conquered three cities and many villages. After this he attacked Kherson..." [8].*

From the given passage we will consider only:

*"because his commander, the leader of the army (HA-PKID RAV HSHMONAI) was not there then. When this became known to BWLSSY (BALIKCHI), that is, Pesach HMQR (HA-MKR), he went in anger to the city of Romana"*

From the commentary of N. Golb, it follows that he considers the military leader who was absent from Tmutarakan at the time of the attack of the Rus and the one who, having learned about this, attacked the "city of Roman" to be one and the same person, whose name Pesach suggests considering the word *"hashmonai"* as *"an epithet for the military commander of the city of Samkerts (Tmutarakan)"*, who *"means the Hasmoneans and their military prowess"* [9]:

"ha pakid rav" - title;

"hashmonai" - epithet.

One could agree with the proposed interpretation, but aren't there too many definitions and epithets around one person – in addition to the two given, there are also:

"Pesach" is a proper name;

"balikchi" is also a title, but in the Khazar language.

Therefore, it is worth listening to the opinion of those who consider the word "hashmonai" a proper name [10]. Indeed, in Hebrew, there is a dual reading of the above phrase.

"ha pakid rav, hashmonai" - "a leader equal in military prowess to the Hasmoneans"

"ha pakid rav Hashmonai" - "chief of Hashmonai"

The first variant corresponds to the interpretation of N. Golb, that is, here "hashmonai" is an epithet. The second variant is more specific: "chief of Hashmonai".

In both the first and second versions, “ha-pakid rav” is a title indicating the commanding rank of its owner [\[11\]](#) .

But if we nevertheless agree with N. Golb's interpretation - that the "ha pakid rav hashmonai" and "balikchi Pesach" who were absent during the Rus' attack are one and the same person, then why does the author of the letter name Pesach's position in Hebrew in the first case (which is natural), and in the second case cite the Khazar word? If this somehow clarified the "epithet", then, consequently, the addressee of the letter should have known the Khazar language in order to understand such subtleties, but Hasadai ibn Shaprut (and it was to him that the letter was intended) certainly did not know the Khazar language [\[12\]](#) , so that in this case the clarification "balikchi" is neither logically nor stylistically justified.

In addition, the commander of the garrison of the city of Samkerts could not begin large-scale military actions against another state - this could only be done by order of a high military rank of the Khazar Khaganate. The document in question is about two different people: the commander of the Tmutarakan garrison, Hashmonai, and the military ruler of Khazaria, Pesach ("ha pakid rav Hashmanai" and "balikchi Pesach").

However, Norman Golb's assertion that *“the office of Pesach in the Khazar language was called (balikchi)”* also raises doubts: the famous linguist could not have failed to know, co-authoring with Omelyan Pritsak, that only one Khazar word (and that is presumably) has reached us .

But it is precisely the logic of the events described in the letter, namely, their military side (the unexpected attack of the Rus, the quick reaction of Pesach) that allows us to propose a version of the deciphering of the word “balikchi”, if we keep in mind *“ that all these letters have been preserved in the Hebrew language, that they are collected in one codex and represent copies with errors of the copyist of the letters”*.

The fact is that the exact Hebrew transcription of the word **“בולשצי”** written in the letter in question “in the Hebrew language” is not “balikchi”, but “bolshetsi”, and, therefore, in the

original it could have been "בעלשצי" ("balshetsi"), which can be understood as "bal-she-tsi" and literally translated as "owner of the fleet" (commander of the fleet).

In this case, Norman Golb's commentary on the above passage can be clarified to mean that lines (20) and (21) are understood to refer to two different military leaders: at the time of the Rus' attack on Samkerts, the military commander of the city was not present, but Pesach, the commander of the fleet, having learned of what had happened, responded to the attack. This is entirely consistent with the military logic of events: a quick counterattack on Byzantine-owned Cherson could only have been carried out from the sea. Further:

*In "Pesach HMQR (HA-MKR)" — as N. Golb believes — the term HMQR itself has no meaning. However, in this Hebrew word the initial consonant (hey) can denote a definite article. The combination MQR is not a known Hebrew root, but can be convincingly corrected..." [13].*

The "convincing correction" proposed by N. Golb is unconvincing, since it again proceeds from the idea of combining Hasmonai and Pesach in one person.

But if we allow the stipulated possibility of correcting the copyist's error, then, by replacing the existing (ק) **"kof"** in **"פסח המקר"** with (כ) **"kaf"** (such an error in writing words with the indicated letters is quite common, and the phonetics of the letters **"kof"** and **"kaf"** are practically indistinguishable), we get the well-known Hebrew root **"מכר"** **"makar"** - "familiar, known".

Then the given passage from the text should read as follows:

*"because he, the chief commander of Hashmonai, was not there at the time. When the well-known commander of the fleet Pesach learned of this, he went in anger against the cities of Roman."*

That is, if instead of the supposedly Khazar “balikchi” we see the Jewish “commander of the fleet”, then we get another reason to look differently at al-Masudi’s message that “*the Khazar king does not have sea vessels, and his people are not accustomed to them*” [14].

The Khazar king may not have had “sea vessels,” but his Jewish subjects did and were accustomed to them.

---

[1] Pharisee al-Istakhri, “The Book of Countries.” Quoted from: Karaulov N. A. Information from Arab geographers of the 9th and 10th centuries A.D. about the Caucasus, Armenia and Azerbaijan. Collection of materials for describing the localities and tribes of the Caucasus. Tiflis, 1901. Issue 29. p. 43.

[2] Quoted from B. A. Rybakov. Kievan Rus and Russian principalities of the 12th-13th centuries. Science. Moscow. 1982. p. 335.

[3] Novoseltsev A.P. **The** Khazar state and its role in the history of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, Moscow: Nauka, 1990. - 264 p.

[4] Norman Golb and Omelyan Pritsak. Khazar-Jewish documents of the 10th century. Geshtarim. Moscow-Jerusalem. 1997. p. 17. (Originally published by Cornell University Press Ithaca and London, 1982.)

[5] Ibid. p.117.

[6] The Russian transcription of Hebrew words is given and highlighted by me - A. G.

[7] N. Golb and O. Pritsak. Khazar-Jewish documents of the 10th century. Geshtarim. Moscow, 1997. p. 141

[8] Ibid. p.132.

[9] Ibid. p.147.

[10] L. N. Gumilyov. Ancient Russia and the Great Steppe. Thought. Moscow. 1989. p. 193.

[11] For example, in the Israeli army: rav-samal (sergeant major), rav-aluf (lieutenant general), rav-chovel (ship commander).

[12] The language of the famous "Khazar Correspondence" was Hebrew.

[13] Ibid. p.147.

[14] Quoted from: N. Golb and O. Pritsak. Op. cit. p. 168.



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**Alexander Nogaller: Hildegard of Bingen (1098–1179) – Nun and Healer of the Middle Ages**

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**Lev Madorsky: Compromise as a Path to the Future, or Is Compromise Possible in the Arab-Israeli Conflict?**

6 comments for “ Arkady Gaysinsky: Samkerts is a Jew ”



**Arkady** 03/14/2018 at 20:38

Asya! I haven't read Ritvin's book - I will definitely read it. In the original of Shekhter's letter literally - "bolshetsi". Why does Golb have "balikchi"? - it's not clear.



ANSWER



**Asya Kramer** 03/14/2018 at 08:38

Interesting detailed research.

By the way, about the word Balikchi. It means "fisherman". As Ritvin writes (you are probably familiar with his book "History of the Khazar Jews"?), "Balikchi" was not just a name for fishermen, but for a person in a high position - responsible for the water borders of the state. What do you know about this? And here are our good friends, the surname Kolpakchi - it comes from the word "hatter".



ANSWER



**Asya Kramer** 03/14/2018 at 08:49

Addition. And immediately comes to mind the fish word "balyk" and the hat word "kolpak". The surnames Kolpakchi and Balikchi are common among the Ashkenazi of Bessarabia, the Krymchak Jews (they also have the variant Ashkenazi-Kolpakchi) and the Karaites.



ANSWER



**Eliezer M. Rabinovich** 03/13/2018 at 18:06

The Khazars were unlikely to be of Palestinian blood, i.e. descended from Abraham. They were mostly of Turkic blood, but adopted the Jewish religion. Of course, Jews from all countries found refuge in Khazaria, so some number of Jews of Palestinian origin could have settled there. On the other hand, Arthur Koestler believes that the Khazars are the ancestors of the Ashkenazi Jews. This is generally rejected by science and especially by genetic studies, but the fact that the Khazars, upon disappearance, could have merged into German-Polish Jewry by 20 percent is recognized.



ANSWER



**Arkady** 03/13/2018 at 04:32 PM

G. Tartakovsky! I believe that we should not blindly follow the school history course. I quote the opinion of one of the most famous modern Russian historians: "In a word, "PVL" does not contain any indication of the destruction of the Khazar state in 965, but only speaks of the defeat of the Khazars, their loss of Sarkel and the land of the Vyatichi, as well as some military actions of Svyatoslav in the Don and Kuban regions."

A.P. Novoseltsev. The Khazar state and its role in the history of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. M. 1990. Chapter: The Fall of the Khazar Khaganate.



ANSWER



**Marx TARTAKOVSKY** 03/13/2018 at 11:37

"...Judging by the position that the Jews occupied in the Khaganate ("it is impossible to elect a person as Khagan who does not belong to the Jewish religion") [1] and because Khazaria became a powerful state..."



Compliments to oneself should at least be logical. Khazaria collapsed "in an instant" from the raid of Svyatoslav's gang; the Khazars as a people disappeared from the face of the earth - while in this place, apart from the Russians, half a dozen other peoples have been known since that time...



ANSWER

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### HISTORY

## Arkady Gaysinsky: Trident – coat of arms of Ukraine.

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*OhLzhas Suleimenov, of course, can be proud of such an assessment of his work with the well-known zealous attitude of Ukrainians towards the national aspect of his history and since it has been reported that «the secret of the trident » was solved by a Kazakh scientist, we must understand that we are talking about really serious arguments that allowed him to remove the veil of secrecy of the origin of the national symbol of Ukraine.*

## Trizub – coat of arms of Ukraine.

Arkady Gaysinsky

eleven



A few years ago, a message appeared in the Ukrainian media that the famous Kazakh poet, literary critic, linguist and writer Olzhas Suleimenov presented his book «Türks in prehistory in Kiev. On the origin of the ancient Turkic languages and writing », translated into Ukrainian.



Interest in the mentioned book was caused not only because it continues the theme of the book «Az and I », which made the author famous in the early 70s of the last century, but also because, as Vladimir Yavorivsky noted (at the time of the presentation mentioned) Chairman of the Union of Writers of Ukraine) *«in the book of Suleimenov, the fourth part is devoted to Ukraine, even our trident — is the character that resembled a tree, this is a tree of life, which later became a symbol of Ukraine and became our coat of arms »*.

Olzhas Suleimenov, of course, can be proud of such an assessment of his work with the well-known zealous attitude of Ukrainians towards the national aspect of his history and since it has been reported that «the secret of the trident » was solved by a Kazakh scientist, we must understand that we are talking about really serious arguments that allowed him to remove the veil of secrecy of the origin of the national symbol of Ukraine.

At the same time, on this occasion, I propose a different version that does not go beyond the history of, in fact, Ukraine as a direct state and ethnic successor to Ancient Russia. This version is based on the increasingly established opinion among historians that the ancestral home of Ancient Russia was not in Scandinavia, but in the Northern Black Sea region, as the early medieval eastern historical sources repeatedly testify to.

*«Rus is an island that lies in the sea. And this island is three days journey for three days and all in trees. And its forests and lands have a lot of moisture ».*<sup>[1]</sup>

Historians searched «Rus Island » both near Novgorod, and near Kiev, and on the Baltic Sea, and at the Danube mouth, but the Taman Peninsula answered the most complete description of «Rus Islands » in historical sources.

The main city of Rusov, located on the Taman Peninsula, was called Russia (Rosius).

*«It is absolutely certain that the city of Russia should not be localized in Crimea, but on the Taman coast. The only place where this city could be located we consider the area of the current village of Golubitskaya (Temryuk district of Krasnodar Territory) ».*<sup>[2]</sup>

The ancient Rus belonged to the lands of most of the current Taman Peninsula, known in the distant past as «Rusov Island ».

## 2

Why is the trident (Trizub) a generic sign of Prince Vladimir Svyatoslavich — there are several versions, but basically they agree that the trident is borrowed by the Rus at the Khazar. To this is the argument that Vladimir (and not only him) was given the Khazar title «Kagan », which has undeniable evidence. But this conclusion is not convincing even because by the time of the enthronement of Vladimir, the Khazar Kaganat as a single and powerful state, in fact, there were no and its attributes could not be attractive to the gaining strength of Kiev Russia. To this we will notice that the photographs of the allegedly Khazar Tugi shown on Internet networks, from which Trizub Vladimir really is almost no different — ordinary falsification, since so far no one has been found (!) an artifact that would undoubtedly be recognized as Khazar. So the Trizub of the Russian prince is quite independent. But what, in general, is known about the trident?

*«Trezubets— weapons that consist of long [tree](#) and a tip crowned with three teeth. Like many other thorny-rubbing weapons, the trident came from an everyday peaceful instrument, in this case the severity used for [fishing](#) to our days. The original material was bones. When reforming the sober the killer from the weapon hunting tool disappeared hooks at the ends of the teeth with which the fish was held. In close combat, this effect was not in demand. The trident was used as a spear, with its help it was also possible to seize enemy weapons. This weapon was common during the Roman Empire among gladiators ([retiarius](#)»).*

*Also a trident— the most famous symbol of power over the sea and the attribute of the ancient Greek god Poseidon (Neptune). »<sup>[3]</sup>*

So, the original ancient purpose of the trident — is a tool for catching large fish in a percussion way. It is understandable that the probability of a sober object being hit was much higher than, say, a spear, and the arrow-shaped end of the tip (tooth) guaranteed the retention of prey. Therefore, the trizebets became a generic symbol of those tribes that lived on the banks of water bodies: rivers, lakes, seas, oceans.

The ancient Rus, as shown above, lived on the Taman Peninsula (Rus Islands), the banks of which washed the waters of the two seas, so that the probability of the symbol of the trident as their generic sign is very high. But among the people «the » rudder had another use, much more important than the «fishing gear ». This refers to the main occupation of Rus — I recall:

*« ... They are (hands) of high growth, static and bold in attacks. But they don't show courage on the horse, and they make all their raids and trips on ships ».<sup>[4]</sup>*

Information has been preserved about the multiple raids of the Rus in the cities of southwestern Caspian, the Black Sea coast of Byzantium and even Spain.

Calling a spade a spade, let's say that the activities of the Rus were robbery and piracy, as well as the provision of military services — however, they should not be considered any exceptional villains: in those days all the peoples of the sea did the same.

But back to the trident. It has already been said that the amazing possibilities of the trident turned it into a weapon of close combat, like an ax or saber. In the so-called boarding fights, the trident also performed such an important function as holding and pulling up an attacked vessel. Here is an encyclopedic description of boarding weapons:

*«A tree with a planted iron or brass tip, with two clotted horns and between them a straight line with a ball at the end. He served to pull up the ship or to push it away, used as an abhorrent weapon ».*

Therefore, note that found during excavations<sup>[5]</sup> printing defined as the seal of Svyatoslav «*had an image of a coarse double directed high up, with a short the thaw book* ».

And another opportunity was given by a trident (two-tooth): when he was stuck in a wooden side skin, he performed the role of a support-speed, if necessary, climb a ship higher in relation to the attacker.

The undoubted connection of the double-toothed or trident with the aquatic element is directly related to the original Tauride Rus: the ancient Rus, as has been repeatedly noted, were the most real «people of the sea ».

### 3

Podniprovskaia (Kiev Rus) became a continuation of Tauride Rus, which even after the death of Svyatoslav constituted a serious military force capable of influencing the situation in Kiev. Considering this, Vladimir, having occupied the Kiev table, restored the cult and shrines of the pagan gods of the dew; he also retained the princely sign of his father and could not help but know about his meaning. Having secured himself on the princely throne, Vladimir after the famous «Korsun campaign », in which he demonstrated the increased power of his state, baptized Russia and destroyed the pagan temples. Vladimir did not change the cardinal princely sign, and the transformation of the double-toothed into a trident claimed the antiquity of the Rus not inferior to the ancient Greek. But in any case, the prince — the Christian had to distinguish his sign from the sign of the prince — pagan: on top of the middle tooth, without violating symmetry, it was possible to portray Christian symbols, for example, the cross — and there is evidence of this. Heraldry experts noted more than two hundred (!) varieties of images of trizubians in the princely signs of the Russian princes.

It seems that enough evidence has been given of the far-fetched connection between Trisub Vladimir and the Khazar tug and the fact that Ukrainians do not need to attract the history of any people for «solving their Trizub ».

### Notes:

[1] Cit. According to B.A. Rybakov. Kiev Rus and Russian principalities 12 — 3v.Nauka.M.1982.s.343

[2] V.A. Zakharov. «Tmutarakan and «The Word of Igor's Regiment ». In the word about the regiment of Igor. M. Nauka. 1988.s. 216.

[3] Wikipedia. Tree

[4] Ibn Ruste «*al-A'lak en — nafisa* » (« *Dear values* »)

[5] According to some sources in Kiev, according to others in the White Vega (Sarkel)



PREVIOUS POST

**Korin Alaz-Alush: Reagan sent me a letter — but this did not cause me to tremble in my lap!**

NEXT ENTRY

**Lev Sidorovsky: SONG, FULL WAR**

3 comments for “Arkady Gaysinsky: Trident — coat of arms of Ukraine.”



**Arkady** 06/07/2022 at 16:33

Abraham! 2Well, since «according to Likhachev » - then this changes the matter. Do you know his arguments?



REPLY



**Abraham** 06/07/2022 at 12:30

For the author's information, the birthplace of the Varangians (Rootsy — Russia) was the island of Gotland on the Baltic, according to Likhachev.



REPLY



**Borism** 06/07/2022 at 18:25

Abraham: 06/07/2022 at 12:30

« ... Gotland Island on the Baltic, according to Likhachev ».

=====

Abraham: 06/07/2022 at 12:30

« ... Gotland Island on the Baltic, according to Likhachev ».

=====

That's what the Russians are so charged to him — primordial, they say.



REPLY

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## FRESH NOTES

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Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man

Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year

Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

Victor Sokolovsky: Inevitability of the word

Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes

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- **Zvi ben dov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
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# Arkady Gaisinsky

## Jews and Jews

Those who have repatriated to Israel at an age not older than ten to twelve years old already need to explain why their fathers clenched their fists with the word "fat". Representatives of the older generation know firsthand what is behind this word, but, painfully and acutely responding to it, they did not always think that they perceived the insult not so much as personal, but as a symbol of contempt and hatred for all of ours for those unrighteous people. We were inspired by rage not from our own impotence - to give the offender in the face was not so rare and impossible, but we intuitively understood the hopelessness of our situation in that already existing country, when a war disabled person was told that he bought his awards in Tashkent.

1.

There are several versions of the etymology of the word "life". He is associated with the Lithuanian "language" ("expectus" - pagan field), and with the Slavic "living, living", and even with the Turkic "yid" - "smell", explaining the latter by the fact that in ancient times the main goods that were transported and sold Jewish merchants, there were spices. But from the available versions of the origin, the word "life" should still be stopped at the one that considers it to be transcribed "Jew": for example, Venetians, who knew well in many cities of the world, said "Juda" as "Juda", and in the old-Latin "Juda" - "Judeo." There is no doubt that the fairly common English name Eugene is Judas adapted to this language.

The story of how the word "Jew" became synonymous with the word "Jewish" begins when in 977 BC a single Jewish state broke up into two - North and South. Ten of the twelve Israel tribes (tribes) lived on the territory of the Northern Kingdom, so he was also called ten-column. The territory of the Southern Kingdom was the habitat of only two tribes, but one of them - Judah - was the largest and most influential: David and Solomon came from it. The southern kingdom is called Judea.

In 732 BC the Assyrians, having destroyed the Northern Kingdom "contained almost all of its inhabitants, thereby laying the foundation for the Jewish diaspora, but the last statement is more legal than factual, because in a relatively short period the trace of the exiles was lost, they seemed to have dissolved in space, leaving behind the "enchment of ten missing tribes" unraveled to this end.

That is why all further events related to the wars and uprisings of the Jews and the subsequent expulsions from the homeland captured by the enemies and the settlement of almost all countries of the world were associated among the peoples with the name of the Southern Jewish kingdom - Judea, and these strange neighbors who made the dream of returning to Jerusalem almost the main goal of life was called Jews. The Jews passionately believed in their One God and only some of them (and even then far from always) could only make the threat of death worship God otherwise.

The ethnic synonym "Judea" - "Jew" (along with the same "Bnei Israel") determined the nationality of the descendants of Abraham much earlier than the appearance of the name "Jews".

There are two explanations for why our forefather is called a Jew. Perhaps because he was a direct descendant of Ever, the son of the Arphaxad, the son of Shem. The fact that the Ever stands out in the "Genesis" can be judged by the fact that in the chapter 10th the genealogy of Shem ends on the grandchildren of the Ever from the second son - Joktan. The continuation of the clan along the line of the first son of Ever - Peleg - is given in chapter 11, which first mentions the name of Abraham, and we can assume that here Ever is, as it were, a reference point for the genealogy of Jews.

But most scientists believe that the "Jew" comes from the root of the "ever" - "crossed", because, as you know, Abraham with his family and the family of his nephew Lot left his former habitats in Ura Khaldaysky and "went over" to the land of Canaan.

It should be noted that in ancient Russian historical sources the definition of "Jews" by their authors is not used, but only "fat", although the translators and commentators of the mentioned sources for some reason prefer the first option. So, for example, S. Dubnov: "Nestor says that in 986 Khazar Jews arrived in Kiev. In fact, in the Ipatiev annals it says "the Jews of the barracks." The same thing under 1113: "The Kievites looted the courtyard of the thousandth Way and went to the Jews and plundered them."

In the East Slavic documents, the word "life" is used to refer to Jews, so the question arises: why the ancestors of the Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians, for whom the word "Jew" is not unpronounceable, used the Latinized form of "Jew" - "life"?

I believe that the answer to this question can be obtained if we agree with the considerations expressed in my book "Brief Comments on the History of Jews and Rus", for which we will need to take a small excursion into the history of the Slavs.

In the first quarter of the 9th century. in the territory from Vlatva in the northwest to Drava in the south, a state of Western Slavs was formed, known to us as the Great Moravian Power. Prince Moymir, who tried to join his newly formed state and the Slavic Nitran principality, was overthrown in 864, and the nephew of Moymir, Rostislav, ascended the throne with the help of King Ludwig.

Rostislav was an energetic and strong-willed ruler: he expanded the boundaries of the principality, freed himself from Byzantine dependence, successfully restrained the German onslaught. But Rostislav has a special merit before the Slavs: at his request, Kirill and Methodius were sent to the Grand Moravian Principality from Byzantium to conduct worship in the Slavic language. It was Rostislav's request that prompted Cyril and Methodius to create a Slavic alphabet, first a verb, and then a Cyrillic alphabet, which has come down with some changes to the present day.

2.

In 870, Rostislav's nephew, who received German support, Svyatopolk seized power in Moravia. But, apparently, Svyatopolk did not keep any of his promises - he was captured and taken to Germany. The prisoner who repented of his words was released to his homeland, but the prince joined the anti-German uprising that had flared up at that hour and, having won several victories, liberated the country. But the united and independent Moravia did not stay long - the Catholicism was too strong on it, and after the death of Svyatopolk, the Great Moravian state broke up into several principalities.

An important point in the history of the Great Moravian state for us is that first the Slavs-pagans from the Christianity imposed on them, and then the Western Slavs who accepted Orthodoxy, from the Catholic onslaught went south and east: "... the disciples convicted in Moravia by the German clergy Cyril and Methodius found shelter in Bulgaria and became zealous. So the foundations of the domestic church were laid. " Apparently, the same circumstances caused the appearance of the Slavs on the banks of the Dnieper. In the light of what has been said, it is important for us to observe B. Rybakov: "The chronicler discovers the greatest awareness for the mid-9th century. in the affairs of the Great Moravian state." L. Gumilyov is even more categorical: "The Slavs were not natives of Eastern Europe, but penetrated it in the 8th century., seizing the Podniprovie and the pool of Lake Ilmen. Before the Slavic invasion, this territory was inhabited by Rus, or Ross, - the ethnic group is by no means Slavic. "

With the Slavs, obviously, the European "life" (Jew) came to the lands of the future Russian state - it is no coincidence that both the Serbs and the Poles call the Jews almost the same.

The Slavic community, which settled in the Central Subniprovie, was further developed, gradually pushing the Rus that owned these lands away. It is quite clear that the aliens retained the words brought with them, which is why the Eastern Slavs, which, as we found out, were an ethnic continuation of the Western Slavs, we have "Jews" in the form of "resides".

On the other hand, the territories mastered by the migrants actually belonged to the Khazar Kaganat, whose rulers did not see the future adversary in the homeless refugees, especially since those who completely sympathized with all those deprived of their homeland ruled this state. From here it is easy to understand what is meant in ancient Russian (it is more correct to say - in ancient Slavic) epic creativity under the "land of the Jews" and who is under the "rich goddesses", and why the Dnieper is called the "Izrai River".

3.

There is still evidence that the word "life" did not have offensive meaning in the past. In the early Middle Ages, the name Zhidoslav was quite common in Russia (for example, see Lavrentievsky Chronicle, under 1252). The mere fact of the unity of the two components in it is "life" + "glory" (similar to the names Rostislav, Svyatoslav, Yaroslav, Vyacheslav, etc.), shows, in any case, not a dismissive attitude to the word "life".

It began to acquire an insulting shade with the spread of Christianity among the Eastern Slavs, which saw in the Jews the cause of the martyrdom of Christ. We agree that it was not necessary to make special efforts to arouse hatred of those whose hands were allegedly stained with his blood. And the very fact of scattering "lives" around the world and their defenselessness was considered as an act of retaliation from above - it remained only as often as possible to remind them of this.

It should be noted another important circumstance related to the fact that the definition of "Jews" is in some contradiction with the ethnonym "Jewish". What is its essence? It is that the concept of "Jews" is two-digit, and a Jew is unambiguous. In other words, a Jew may not profess Judaism, but still ethnically he belongs to his people. However, Jews praying to God may be a representative of a different nationality.

But it is worth paying tribute to Russian government officials: in due time, they dealt with this contradiction and allowed it, separating the indicator of nationality from the indicator of religion. In the relevant documents of the Russian "resides" in the line "nationality" there was a record excluding discrepancies: a Jew.

This situation has led to even greater isolation of the word "life" as a concentrator of hatred of the "killers of Christ" and the organizers of world conspiracies against humanity and turning it into an offensive nickname. However, in southeastern Europe (albeit in ancient times), attitudes towards Jews were the opposite.

4.

...Traveling around the North Caucasus in the winter, it seems, 1986, we returned home after one of the excursions. It was snowing. Quickly, as is the case in the mountains, it got dark. For the most part, tourists dozed in bus chairs, our guide talked almost inaudible with the driver ... Ahead of the lights sobered up, and we ended up in a small village; its streets were completely empty, from them it was sad and despondent, and it was not even believed that a few tens of kilometers from here there is a completely different world, sparkling with windows of multi-storey houses, hotels and shops.

The amplifier's click was unexpected: "We are now driving through Ust-Jegut. This name comes from the word "jigut", which in mountain dialects means "Jew."

Continuation did not follow, except for: "... and got here", which rang out from the front seats.

Why the guide decided to enlighten us about the etymology of the word "jigug" will forever remain a mystery: either he himself had anything to do with it, or he realized that in the group of tourists assigned to him there are those who are interested in this.

To the fact that the mountain Jews were called "jigut", I did not find confirmation. It is known and officially recognized that mountain Jews themselves called "juhur" or "jihur", but we agree that the words "jigut" and "jihur" are quite similar, and since in many European languages "Juda" is pronounced as "jud" or "jid", then it can be assumed that in the highlands there was a similar phonetic phenomenon.

But it is also possible that in a certain area - in the one for example, according to which we lived - the Jews were called "jigutas." "Jigut", in turn, looks like "jigit." But what is the connection between the Jewish mountain designation and the dashing rider?

Before trying to understand this, we will clarify that by the word "jigit" highlanders mean not only a skilled rider, but also a brave, noble person. He can be called a jigit without even knowing if he knows how to control a horse. Now let us recall that "among the Jews of the Caucasus back in the 19th century it was vividly a tradition that they are the descendants of the disappeared tribes settled in Midia by the Assyrian kings" (KEE).

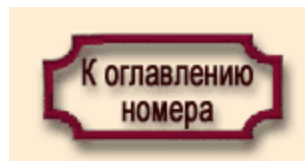
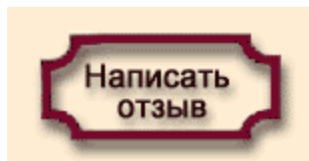
Jews brought to the Caucasus commandments, writing, new agricultural practices, especially since the natural conditions of their new and historical homeland were similar. In the end, the Jews created and skillfully controlled the Khazar Kaganat already mentioned above, which included the tribes and peoples of the Caucasus.

It is only natural that in this huge state that flourishes thanks to their efforts, Jews were respected, which was reflected in the association: jigut (Jewish) is a respected person. Over time (it is appropriate to emphasize - for a long time), this connection was lost, and the word "jigit" was abstracted from the source.

Such cases, when the national name of a stranger carries a positive charge, are quite rare, but there are much more opposing analogies. For example, we associate the definition of "viking", indicating the belonging of its carrier to the North European peoples, with impudent and merciless sea robbers, and the ethnonym "varyagas" the Russians turned into "enemy", which determined their attitude to cruel and unceremonious aliens. And the layer of "tarin", although it did not bear the imprint of such frank hatred, was for the Russian man a symbol of what prevented him from living normally (see the proverbs and sayings of the Russian people).

As you can see, the story of the word "life" is quite interesting, and the metamorphoses that happened to it fully repeat the turns and gyrus of the road along which our unpredictable people walked and continue to walk.

"7 days"

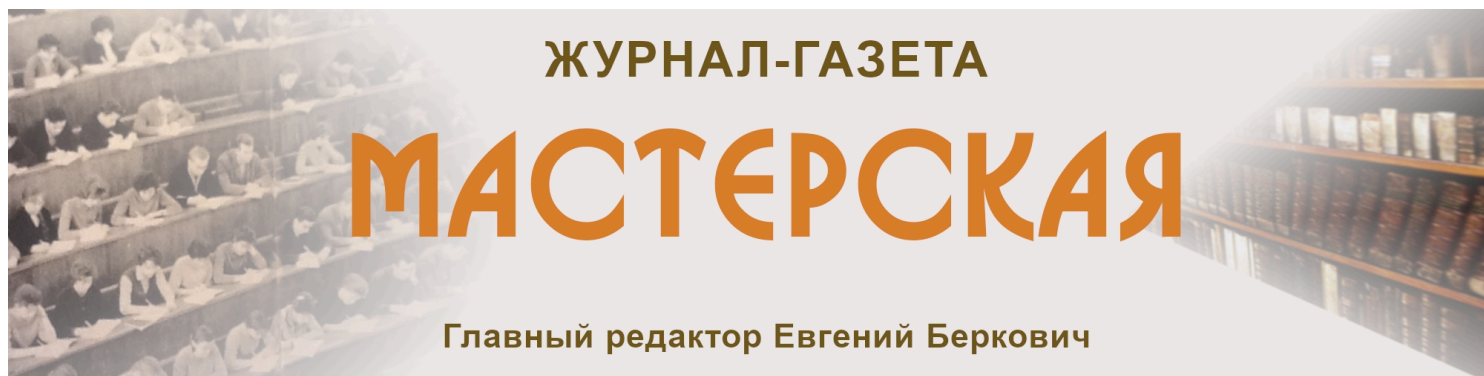


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## Arkady Gaysinsky: Dan and Leonid

🕒 06/05/2019 💬 4

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*Yigael Yadin concluded that the Danites-Danits were not among the tribes of Israel, but were one of the «peoples of the sea », who later adopted the religion of the Jews. In favor of this conclusion, it says that part of «given » not «was looking for a lot to settle where », but remained in the same place with their ships.*

## Dan and Leonid

Arkady Gaysinsky

eleven

In accordance with the Torah, Dan (Heb. דָּן, Dan, Dān — «judge») — the fifth of the twelve sons of Patriarch Yaakov, born of Bila, the servant of Rachel; founder of one of the tribes of Israel:



*«And she saw Rachel that she had not given birth to Yaakov, and envied Rachel her sister. And she said to Yaakov: Give me the children! And if not — I'm dead. And Yaakov's anger at Rachel kindled, and he said: Am I instead of Gd, who removed the fruit of the womb from you? And she said: Here is my slave Beale, go in to her; and she will give birth on my lap, and I will also move through her. . And she gave him Bila, her slave, as a wife, and Yaakov went in to her. And she conceived Bill, and she gave birth to Yaakov a son .. And Rachel said: Gd judged me, and He also heard my voice, and He gave me a son. Therefore, she called his name Dan. »*[\[1\]](#)

By the time of the Exodus from Egypt, the tribe of Dan numbered 62,700, but in the conquered Canaan, Danites received a relatively small lot of inheritance on the Mediterranean Sea and this community forced Danites to look for a new place for the settlement.

*«In those days there was no king in Israel; and in those days the tribe of Dan was looking for a lot to settle, because until then he had no complete inheritance between the tribes of Israel ».*[\[2\]](#)

The Danites captured and burned the non-Jewish city of Laish in the extreme north of the country at the origins of the Jordan and in its place founded the new city of Dan.

*«[This city] was in the valley near Beth Rehov. And they built the city again and settled in it and called the name of the city: Dan, by the name of his father Dan, the*

son of Israel; and before that, the name of the city was: Laish ».[3]

## 2

I believe many know that there is a hypothesis about the Greek roots of the tribe of Dan.

The author of this hypothesis is Yigael Yadin — the second chief of the General Staff of the IDF, an outstanding Israeli archaeologist and politician (there is no such city in Israel where there is no street bearing his name).

The basis of his hypothesis is Yigael Yadin laid the historical fact that

*«To the reign of Pharaoh Merneptach[4] the Nile Delta was massively attacked by the inhabitants of the Libyan desert ... It was not an ordinary raid on prey, but an invasion to settle in Egyptian lands. Together with the Libyans and their desert neighbors, part of the «peoples of the sea » came: Sherdens, Lukki, Akayvasha, Shekelsha, Pellet, Tursha.*

*Under Ramses III, the attack «of the peoples of the sea » resumed. But among them there was no akaivash and a tursh. At the forefront were shekelsha and sherdens, to which previously not mentioned tekra and given»[5]*

Let's pay attention: «it was not an ordinary raid for prey, but an invasion to settle in Egyptian lands» and one of the «peoples of the sea » — «peleset » (pelistmlyans) succeeded: they entrenched in coastal lands east of Egypt (the current Gaza Strip and Ashkelon).

Igaël Yadin believed that not only the peles (pelistmlyans) were able to gain a foothold in the conquered territories, but also the Danuna (Danaytsy), who captured the lands north, went down to Joppa (the current city of Jaffa). This conclusion Igaël Yadin based on what was said in «Deborah Song » «Why be afraid of Dana with his ships? »[6], and from this it follows that the tribe of Dan had ships. But Devora lived in times far from the time of the conquest by the Jews of Canaan and it is unlikely that Danites would be engaged in a completely unfamiliar

business — to build ships, especially since «*in those days, Danovo's knee was looking for a destiny where to settle*» and finally settled away from the sea.

Therefore, Igael Yadin concluded that the Danites-Danits were not among the tribes of Israel, but were one of the «peoples of the sea », who later adopted the religion of the Jews. In favor of this conclusion, it says that part of «given » not «was looking for a lot to settle where», but remained in the same place with their ships and waged a constant struggle with the former allies of the Philistines.

It also confirms the hypothesis of Igael Yadin that during the archaeological excavations in Tel Dan (Laishe) more than 100 ceramic vessels were found, similar to those manufactured in Greek Argos

Of course, the hypothesis of Igael Yadin, declaring Dan a Greek, contradicts the Torah.

### 3

Hypothesis of Hekatei[7] — Diodora[8] The Torah does not contradict. According to this hypothesis, the tribe of Dan belonged to the people of Israel and lived during Egyptian captivity on lands in the border of Egypt and Libya. But the following happened (according to Diodor):

*«When the pestilence arose in Egypt in ancient times, the common people attributed their troubles to the action of divine power; for in fact, due to the many strangers of all kinds living in their midst and professing different religions and sacrifices, their traditional rites in honor of the gods came out of use. Thus, local natives suggested that if they did not remove foreigners, their problems would never be resolved. Therefore, strangers were immediately expelled from the country, and the most outstanding and active of them united and, as some say, were washed ashore in Greece and some other areas; their leaders were famous people, the main ones of them Danai and Kadm.*

*But most of the people went into exile into the land, now called Judea, located not far from Egypt and in those days completely deserted. A man named Moses led the immigrants, far superior to others both with wisdom and courage. Having taken possession of the land, he founded the most famous now called the Gyerosolima*  
»[9]

As you can see, we are talking about that event, which is known as the Exodus of Jews from Egypt, but it is specified that part of the tribe of Dan (apparently not only Dana) went to Ellad. Were these «the most outstanding and active » of all the other descendants of Yaakov? — hardly (unless they escaped forty years of wandering in the desert), but another thing is important: the mythical Danai turned out to be a real-existing person.

#### 4

The ancient Greek myth also claims that Danai was not a resident of Greece, but arrived there from Libya, but at the same time the fact that Danai was the main Greek God grandson:

*«The son of Zeus and Io, Epaph, had a son Bel, and he had two sons - Egypt and Danai. The whole country, which is irrigated by the gracious Nile, was owned by Egypt — this country also received its name from it. Give the rules in Libya. Egypt had fifty sons, Dana — fifty daughters. The Danades of the sons of Egypt captivated with their beauty, and they wanted to marry beautiful girls, but they refused Danai and Danaids. The sons of Egypt gathered a great army and went to war on Danae. Danai was defeated by his nephews and he had to lose his kingdom and flee. With the help of Athens Pallada, Danai built the first fifty-gray ship and set off on it with his daughters in the vast ever-blinking sea. For a long time the ship Danae sailed along the sea waves and, finally, sailed to the island of Rhodes .... Danai did not stay on Rhodes .. he sailed with his daughters further — to the shores of Greece, to Argolid.*

*Notified about the arrival of the ship, Pelasg (King of Argolida) appeared to the seashore with his army .... The death brought Pelasgu and the inhabitants of Argolida the decision to defend Danaï and his daughters. Defeated in a bloody battle by the Egyptians, Pelasg was forced to flee to the very north of his vast possessions. Danae was elected king of Argos, but in order to buy peace from the sons of Egypt, he still had to give them his beautiful daughters » as their wives.*

In myths there are always traces of the effects of events:

*«Just as scientists say that the rainbow is a reflection of the sun, which seems to be multi-colored due to the fact that the look turns to the cloud, in this case the myth is an expression of some meaning that directs the mind to the foreign event ». [\[10\]](#)*

## 5

As a matter of fact, the main logical premise of the Hecate-Diodor hypothesis is that the myth that tells why Danaï ended up in Greece and became king in Argos received a real continuation

After all, if Danaï came from the Israeli tribe of Dan, then his descendants could know and remember this. In any case, the descendants and those who left with Danaï for Ellad, and those who left with Moses «*into the land, now called Judea, located not far from Egypt and in those days completely deserted* », kept the memory of their relationship — at least that they had a common ancestor — Abraham.

For such a conclusion, there was a basis — this letter of the Spartan king Areya (309 — 265 BC) to the high priest Judea Onia:

*«King of Spartan First Priest — rejoice. It was found in the scripture about the Spartans and the Jews that they are — brothers and from the family of Abraham. Now that we have learned about this, you will do well by writing to us about your*

well-being. We notify you: your cattle and your property are — ours, and what we have is yours. And we commanded you to announce this »[\[eleven\]](#)

With the answer, the Jews hesitated. But about 145 BC e. Jonathan Hasmonei sent ambassadors to Sparta with a letter explaining such a long delay in responding to the above message from Spartan Tsar Arei:

*«High Priest Jonathan and the people's elders and priests and the rest of the people of Judea to the Spartan brothers — to rejoice. Even before, from Darius [Area], who reigned with you, letters were sent to the high priest Onia that you — our brothers, as the list shows. And Onia received the sent husband with honor, and received letters that clearly spoke of union and friendship. We, although we do not need them, having comforted the sacred books that are in our hands, but we undertook to send to you to renew brotherhood and friendship, so as not to be alienated from you; for much time has passed since you sent to us. We are impermissible at all times, both on holidays and on other established days, we recall you with our sacrifices and prayers, as we should and decently recall the brothers. We rejoice in your glory; many troubles and frequent wars are in us; for the surrounding kings fought against us. But we did not want to bother you and other allies and our friends in these wars, for we have the help of heaven that helps us; we got rid of our enemies, and our enemies are pacified. Now we have chosen Numinia, the son of Antioch, and Antipath, the son of Jason, and sent them to the Romans to renew their friendship with them and their former union. They instructed them to go to you, to welcome you and to give you letters from us about the resumption of our brotherhood with you. And you will do well by responding to them »and they sent them to the Romans to renew their friendship with them and their former union. They instructed them to go to you, to welcome you and to give you letters from us about the resumption of our brotherhood with you. And you will do well by responding to them »and they sent them to the Romans to renew their*

*friendship with them and their former union. They instructed them to go to you, to welcome you and to give you letters from us about the resumption of our brotherhood with you. And you will do well by responding to them »*[\[12\]](#)

Kiga Makkoveev talks about the Jewish high priest Yazon, who died in Sparta:

*«The one who expelled so many from the fatherland himself died on the wrong side, coming to the Lacedemonians and hoping, by the affinity of origin, to find refuge in them »*[\[thirteen\]](#)

Let's pay attention to the clarification of «by origin »

## 6

In the first approximation, the Spartans know that it was a people raised in the strictness of skilled and brave warriors, each of whom was ready to die for their homeland and, of course, about the famous battle in the Ferpil Gorge, where 300 Spartans led by King Leonid restrained a huge Persian army and died all to one:

*«Let the hearts rise  
And unite us  
The hero of an immortal song  
Spartan Leonid.  
He took an unequal battle  
In the gorge Thermopil  
And with a handful of glorious  
The homeland is obscured by ».*[\[14\]](#)

Perhaps he knew about the Spartans and Elazar bin Yair, turning to the defenders of the Mosad fortress:



«Take courage, heroes, cover yourself with glory! For a long time we decided not to obey either the Romans or other rulers, except God alone, for only He is a true and just king over people. And now is the time to fulfill our vow » [\[fifteen\]](#)

I will conclude my notes with a note from which, perhaps, they should have been started, bearing in mind the identity of the roots in these words:

Σπαρτιάτες — Spartans,  
διασποράς — diaspora.

But this is so, by the way ...

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[\[1\]](#) Bereishit, 30.

[\[2\]](#) Judges, 18-1.

[\[3\]](#) Judges, 18-1.

[\[4\]](#) Rules from 1213 to 1203. BC e.

[\[5\]](#) AND. And, Nemirova. Etruscan. M. Science. 1983. ss. 32-33.

[\[6\]](#) Song Deborah 5-17.

[\[7\]](#) Hekatei Abdersky — ancient Greek historian and philosopher, student of Pirron, historiographer of Alexander the Great.

[\[8\]](#) Diodor Sicilian (about 90 — 30 BC) — ancient Greek historian and mythographer; originally from Aguria to Sicily.

[\[9\]](#) Diodorus: Bibliotheca Historica, XL, 3.

[\[10\]](#) Plutarch, «About Isis and Osiris ».

[\[eleven\]](#) I Mac., 12.19 – 23.

[\[12\]](#) I Mac., 12, 5 – 18.

[\[thirteen\]](#) II McC. 5, 9.

[\[14\]](#) D.G. Byron. Song of Greek rebels.

[\[fifteen\]](#) Joseph Flavius, Jewish War, VII, 9.1.



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**Lev Madorsky: What will change if atheists prove ...**

## 4 comments for “Arkady Gaysinsky: Dan and Leonid”

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**Arkady** 06/09/2019 at 14:17

Dear Asya! Your reproach is fair, but as a rule, I avoid polemics, finding that the aplomb of criticism prevents him from delving into the essence of what was written. In this case, this can be seen already in the first lines of the angry conviction of g. Halperin:

«Let's start over. There was no such nation — Polane, because historians are not aware of their leaders who preceded the Varangians. There was a tribe of Poles — one of the eastern Slavs, the same as the woodcutters, the curves, the viscas »

Well, why, so right away? «The exact distinction between the concepts of «the tribe » and «the people » is problematic, since the boundaries are often blurred. The tribe can be an integral part of the people, and maybe its preliminary stage » (Wikipedia).

And the fact that «historians are not aware of their previous leaders » does not mean at all that the tribe (people) had no poles. Strange logic!

Further at Halperin:

«Pope Adrian II wrote to Prague to Prince Rostislav that if anyone becomes contemptuous of books written in Slavic, then let him be excommunicated and put on trial by the Church, for such people are «wolves ». And in 880, Pope John

VIII wrote to Prince Svyatopolk, ordering the sermons to be delivered in Slavic. Well, firstly, Cyril is buried in Rome at the direction of the then dad, in the Vatican I myself saw the inscription »

Everything is so, but the expulsion of Orthodox morals occurred in 896 under Pope Stephen 6 and Cyril died in 869.

Next, g. Halperin:

Now that Cyril in Chersonesos, preparing for a joint debate (with the imam and rabbi) in order to attract the Khazar Kagan to his religion, learned «Russian » Rus language. Geysinsky, following the hints in the annals, believes that Slavic. Funny: Cyril knew him from the diapers.

But I, on the contrary, cry bitterly, firstly, from shame for not knowing that Cyril knew the Slavic language «from the diapers », and secondly, trying to understand: how from the following passage from my article in sober mind and hard memory can you find out that the Russian language with which Cyril collided in Herosonets <TA This passage:

«Then which language group did that «Russian language » belong to which Cyril encountered in Korsuni? The answer to this question can only take into account indirect evidence — for example, some letters that Cyril transferred to «Cyrillic alphabet »: are meant by the letters «w » and «c » missing in the Greek and Latin alphabets. Their findings in «Cyrillic » are similar to what they look like in a Jewish letter, — therefore, the alphabet from which these letters were copied was related to the Semitic group of languages. Taman Rus, of course, were not Semites, but they had a close relationship with the descendants of Sim, since they lived in the neighborhood with Khazar Kaganat, in which Judaism was the state religion, and Jewish — Jewish » the state language.

Could continue, but I think. – Sapienti sat.



REPLY



**Asya Kramer** 06/08/2019 at 20:54

Arkady! In Litobzor No. 8, Joseph Galperin's review and subsequent discussion were dedicated to you. You do not respond in any way — this is bad.

<http://club.berkovich-zametki.com/?p=47787>



REPLY



**Arkady** 06/08/2019 at 20:34

Dear Inna! I believe that in the Torah under «ephod » you should understand the outer clothing, since the «lower dress for covering the body nudity » is said separately (Ex. 28:41). The ephod should have been made of fine linen, more expensive than gold, fabric. Therefore, the initial indication of the Torah that the ephod should be «on Aaron and his sons » for obvious reason became mandatory (and possible) only for the High Priest

What translators understood by the definition of «hiton » we don't know, for example, there is one: «Ancient Greeks have a cunning clothing in the form of a piece of fabric superimposed on their right side and fastened on their left shoulder ». Compare:

«Ephod in ancient Israel — part of the vestments of the high priest, endowed with worship. Ephod was made from two panels of expensive matter ....He covered only the chest and back. Front and rear panels connected on the shoulders ».

Notice, ephod- «vestments », not clothes



REPLY



**Inna belenkaya** 06/05/2019 at 08:29

Dear Arkady, I admit, I'm completely confused, where are the Hellenes, where are the Jews? And what about the interpenetration of cultures? And then Hebrew asks questions. Here, for example, is the word «hiton ». According to VIKI, Hiton (Greek χιτών, «clothes ») — men's and women's clothing (lower) in the ancient Greeks;

In the Bible (in its Greek translation of Septuagint, as well as in a number of other translations into European languages), the word «hiton » translated Hebrew word «ephod » (אֶפֹד) (Exodus \ Shmot, chap. 28, Art. 40), which means the genus of lower heaton (efod) also made up lower clothes for priests and Levites (Ex 28:40)

But in the dictionary of O.N. Steinberg to the books of the Old Testament there is the word «chitonet », which translates as a chiton, which means clothes that were worn on the bare body by both men and women. And «ephod » — is, as you know, the upper vestment for the high priest.

The question is, where did the seventy fat men who translated the Bible into Greek look? I would like to know your opinion.



REPLY

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Sonya Tuchinskaya: Not only about love ...

Lev Madorsky: 100-year-olds, pay off for the first-second!

Mikhail Rivkin: Weekly section of Iro

Heinrich Rutman: Not only the Historian, but the Man

Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year

## FRESH COMMENTS

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- **ALokshin** to record Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Joseph Halperin: No games
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Lev Madorsky: 100-year-olds, pay off for the first-second!
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- **M. Nosonovsky** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

- **M. Nosonovsky** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Nelly** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
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HIS OPINION

## Arkady Gaisinsky: Exiled people. Ending

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*But if you put on chronicle messages about the Hyprave End, the Zhidovsky Gate and the Khazars who lived in Kiev on the fact of existence in Kiev already in the first half of the X century. a large Jewish community (which follows from the very existence of «Kiev letter »), then all the revealed contradictions will receive explanations.*

## Exiled people

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### Three countries with many Jews

Once again, we turn to the message, which can be found in almost all works related to the history of the European Jewish diaspora:

«And it was summer 4450 (689), and the struggle between the Ishmaelites and the Persians at that time intensified, and their Persians were defeated, and they fell under their feet, and many Jews from the country of Paras, as from the sword, and they moved from tribe to tribe, from state to other people and arrived in the country of Russia and the land of A<sup>[1]</sup>



Here by «the country Paras » understands Persia, by «Ashkenaz » — Germany, with «the country of Russia » everything is clear, and «Sweden » — this is a Russian transcription of the name of the country that comes from old Svea (Sweon / Sweonas).

Russian annals call the Swedes fresh:

«Those Varangians were called Russia, as others are called Svei, while others are Ourmani, Anglane, and other Goths »<sup>[2]</sup>.

But is it unconditionally necessary to accept the described event if it took place when, according to the fair remark of L. Gumilyova «the countries of Russia with numerous or few Jews in the VII century. did not exist»? However, the mistrust expressed regarding Russia is also true of the other two mentioned countries in the VII century. as holistic state entities, neither the land of Ashkenaz (Germany) nor Schwyz (Svea-rige).

This alone is enough to attribute the message to doubtful. At the same time, it continues to appear in the studies of historians, obviously, because its author is considered trustworthy by the famous chronicler Joseph bin looshua Ha-Koen, who lived in the XVI century, but had much earlier sources, and in these sources, one must understand, these were the names of the countries in which «many Jews » already lived.

We have to make sure that in this case, the information of historical sources, declared erroneous or contradictory from the point of view of traditional views, turns out to be true with a more attentive attitude towards them.

## Rusia

For the first time, the land (country) of Ros is mentioned in the book of the prophet Ezekiel, who lived in the VII century. BC. e.:

«Son of man! turn your face to Gog in the land of Magog, Prince Roche, Mesech and Tuval, and the prophecy » is spoken to him. <sup>[3]</sup>

The next time mention of the people of «Rus » historians call the message of the Syrian author, called pseudo-Zakhariy: it belongs to the VI century. and it is about a tribe that also lived in southeastern Europe<sup>[4]</sup>.

Further, information about the habitat of the Rus becomes more detailed. Abu Ali Ahmed Ibn Omar Ibn Ruste in «Dear Values », describing the events of the second half of IX in., Tells:

«As for Ar-Russian, it is located on an island surrounded by a lake. The island on which they (ruses) live, three days long, is covered with forests and swamps, unwell and cheese, so that a person should step on the ground with his foot, as it shakes due to the abundance of moisture in it ... They have a king called Hakan Rusov. They attack the Slavs, drive up to them on ships, land, take them prisoner, take them to Khazaran and Bulgar and sell them there. ... They do not have arable land, but only eat what the Slavs bring from the land ... Their only occupation is to trade in salts, proteins and other furs ... They have many settlements, and they live involuntarily. Guests are honored with strangers who seek protection from them, treated well, as well as those who often have them ... »<sup>[5]</sup>.

He wrote about «Rus Island » and Gardizi:

«Rus — this is an island that lies in the sea. And this island is three days journey for three days and all in trees. And its forests and lands have a lot of moisture »<sup>[6]</sup>.

There are references to the Rus Islands and other authors who clarify or supplement some facts, but, alas, none of them indicates the location of «», considering, obviously, such information for granted.

Wherever the historians of Rus Island — and near Novgorod, and near Kiev, and on the Baltic Sea, and at the mouth of the Danube, were looking for. But many researchers located the Octra Rus on the Taman Peninsula, which most fully meets the descriptions of the Rus Islands in historical sources, given the well-known facts that in ancient times the Sea of Azov was called «the Sea of Rus ».

«Arab Herodotus » Hussein al-Mazudi in the book «Gold mines and scattering of gems » wrote in the middle of Xv. :

*«Sea of Azov — «sea of Rus, on which other tribes do not swim, and they settled on one of its shores »<sup>[7]</sup>.*

On the Taman Peninsula, which is reliably known, was the city of Russia — it was in the middle of the XII century. mentions an Arab traveler al-Idrisi:

*«From the city of Matraha to the city of ar-Rusiya 27 miles. There is a constant war between the inhabitants of Matraha and the inhabitants of Rusiya »<sup>[8]</sup>.*

«Mathraha » — is Tmutarakan, whose Taman location is not in doubt. From «Taman » localization of Rusov Island agreed was the academician of Russian history Boris Rybakov:

*«Searches in the Black Sea-Azov region immediately push scientists to think about Tmutarakani, about the eastern shore of the Kerch Strait, where the Kuban delta, which spreads to both the Azov and Black Seas, forms a number of islands. Russian writers Xlv. directly called Tmutarakan an island. It would seem that it is possible to unconditionally recognize the Tmutarakan island as the desired island of the Rus, but ... (follow the academician's thoughts to understand why the Taman Peninsula is denied the honor of being the Island of Rus) information about Russia's possession of the Tmutarakan coast is later than notes about the Island Rusov, they refer only to the XI – XII century<sup>[9]</sup>.*

As you can see, the only argument on the basis of which the Taman Peninsula cannot be proficient with the Rus Island is that official Russian historiography sees in the Rus only and only the Slavs, and since it is known that during the time of Ibn-Ruste and Gardizi the Slavs in the area of Kerch Strait, then could not be there, then « But we turn to another authority of Russian history — Lev Gumilyov:

*«As it is now established, the Slavs were not Aboriginal people of Eastern Europe, but entered it in the VIII century, settling the Under-Trade and the pool of Lake Ilmen. Prior to the Slavic congregation, this territory was inhabited by Rus, or dew — ethnos is by no means Slavic »<sup>[10]</sup>.*

Is this why the Slavic annals went around the Taman (significant even at present) colony of Rus with perfect silence: because the Rus — «are by no means Slavs »? Even more informative message from Ibn-Ruste:

*«They (ruses) attack the Slavs, drive up to them on ships, land, take them prisoner, take them to Khazaran and Bulkar and sell them there »<sup>[eleven]</sup>*

And in the «Tales of temporary years », the Slavs and Rus are not opposed once, and the names of the representatives of the Russian embassy in Byzantium: Karl, Ingeld, Farlaf, Vermud, Rulav, Guda, Ruald, Karn, Frelav, Ruyar, Akteva, Truan, Lidulf, in general, leave no doubt in non-Slavian origin. Therefore, making sure that the ancient Rus did not belong to the Slavic ethnic group, we can drop the only «anti-Severo-Black Sea » Rybakov's argument and recognize the ancient name — «Rusov Island » for the Taman Peninsula.

The fact that the Rus lived in the Northern Black Sea region is reported by the Greek historian Lev Deacon. In his book «History »<sup>[12]</sup>telling, among other things, about the war (Balkan campaign) between the Rus and Greeks headed by Prince Svyatoslav Igorevich, Lev Deacon not only repeatedly calls the Rus «tavroskifs », that is, residents of Taurida, but also directly indicates that their homeland is the Bospor Kimmeriysky (Kerchen Strait).

Therefore, in that triad of countries where, «fleeing the sword », the Jews of Persia fled, under Russia we will understand Rus of the North Black Sea, which already existed in the 7th century.

## Sveonia

Also in the above quote. Joseph bin Jehovah Ga-Koen explains both the location and name of the country «Sveonia ». Said in «Ingling saga »:

*«North of the Black Sea is the Great, or Cold Sveonia. Some believe that the Great Light is no less than the Great Country of Saracen, and some equate it with the Great Country of Black People. The northern part of Sveonia is deserted due to frost and cold ... There are many large areas in Sveonia. There are also many different nations and languages ... From the north from the mountains, which is outside of populated places, the river flows along Sveonia, the correct name of which is Tanais. It was called before Tanakvisl, or Vanakvisl. She flows into the Black Sea. The terrain at her mouth was then called the Country of Van, or the dwelling of Van. This river divides thirds of the world. The one to the east is called Asia, and the one to the west, — Europe.*

*The country in Asia east of Tanakvisl is called the Country of Asov, or the Ass Housing, and the capital of the country was called Asgard. The ruler there was the one who was called Odin ».*

We clarify that the river, which «was called earlier *Tanakvisl, or Vanakvisl* » — this is Greek Tanais and modern Don. As for the time coordinate, «The Ingling Saga » describes the events that happened at the very beginning of our era (« then Christ was born »).

It has already been noted that «Sveonia » in the Russian translation of the above passage of chronicle Joseph bin looshua Ha-Koen, looks like «Sweden ». By Sveonia, here you need to understand the territories adjacent to the Don throughout its course «north of the Black Sea ». From the set «*large areas as well as different peoples and languages* » two countries specifically mentioned — is «Van Country or Van Housing » and «Asov Country or Asov Housing ».

And in the «Skeldunga saga » the location of the Great or Cold Sviode — «north of the Meoty swamp », now called the Sea of Azov, is also clearly indicated.

Scientists have long drawn attention to the existence in the past of an ethnic connection between the Scandinavians and the Asami, but the explanation of this phenomenon did not go beyond the reasoning proposed by G. AT Vernadsky:

*«While the final point of the ancient Varazha path from the Baltic to the Sea of Azov was the mouth of the Don, its beginning was the mouth of the Western Dvina. The movement along this path was two-way, since not all the Scandinavian soldiers and merchants who went to the East remained there permanently; many Swedish adventurers ... after spending several years in the East and having become rich over time, they used to return home to the Baltic lands and used to give new names to their former places that reminded them of the fabulous country of their exploits and adventures. For the same reasons, the name Asa (the female form of Asa) became a common personal name in Scandinavia. Several Norwegian princesses in the ninth and tenth centuries bore the name Asa. And the syllable «as » was used in the formation of such male names as Asmund, ASkod, etc. »[thirteen].*

Assumption G. AT Vernadsky is based not only on the «custom to give new names to previous places », but also on the historical experience of — there is a convincing number of such examples both in the past and in the present. But in this case, the transfer of geographical names and names of their own is not «shuttle » character: Scandinavia — East — Scandinavia, but «unidirectional »: East — Scandinavia as a result of the relocation of aces to the north of Europe.

Therefore, as fully consistent with the foregoing, we must relate to the following statement by one of the most eminent Russian historians D. AND. Ilovaisky:

*«But, in all likelihood, this name (Scandinavia) moved north from more southern countries ... In a close sense, it was the current South Russia, in the vast — its limits in the north extended to the shores of the ocean, in the east lost in the steppes of Central Asia. Subsequently, this name, if not in its pure, then in a modified form has been preserved by some countries, and mainly by Scandinavia or Scandinavia »*<sup>[14]</sup>.

In history, there are not so many (unfortunately, very few) events that would be universally recognized and would not be the subject of disputes and disagreements by specialists — and yet it is surprising that only in our time: seven hundred years after the writing of «Inling Sages » an expedition of the famous Norwegian explorer and traveler Tour Heirdal set off in southeastern Europe. He understood, based on an analysis of the texts of the Scandinavian sag and, first of all, «Ingling saga » that the descendants of the current Swedes, Norwegians and Danes owe their origin to the people who during «it » lived on the lands of the Northern Black Sea region and the Caucasus and moved from these fertile places to the harsh lands.

### **Ashkenaz Country**

The existence and location of the Ashkenaz Country (Asov Housing) was discussed above.

Therefore, there is no contradiction in the fact that the Jews,

*«runners (at the end of the VII century.) by sword from the country of Paras and they moved from tribe to tribe, from state to other people and arrived in the country of Russia and the land of Ashkenaz, and Sweden and found many Jews there ».*

It is worth recalling the already noted psychological characteristics of travelers and people moving to new habitats — to give these new places the names of the former. In this case, we mean such parallels:

*«Great, or Cold Sveonia north of the Black Sea » —Svea rige (State Sveev — Sweden).*

Ashkenaz Country (Asov Housing) — Ashkenaz Country (Germany).

Rusov Island — Rus Kiev — Rus Novgorod.

### **Mandrike**

#### **eleven**

Since then, when merchant ships sailed along the waters of the Dnieper, and to this day, time has wiped off the face of the land of the city much greater than small fortresses built not even from stone, but from wood. And if you still try to find traces of a merchant presence on the banks of the Dnieper, then this attempt should be based on the logic that the desired villages should have been either where the interests of the merchants were most fully realized, or where some reasons were forced to stop. For example, the famous Dniprovsky rapids, with all the difficulties and dangers they create, were still passable for ships sailing down the river, and it cannot be that at the beginning of the thresholds there was no village near which the vessels would not make a mandatory stop before overcoming a dangerous section of the path.

So, the thing is small: to take a map and determine what is easy, where was the first Dneprovsky threshold along the river (it is impossible to do this on the ground, since the rapids were flooded in the mid-30s of the last century after the construction of the Zaporizhzhya dam). On the old maps of the Yekaterinoslav province, just opposite the first threshold, two villages are indicated, absorbed by the city of Dnieper (formerly Yekaterinoslav), which is now the largest industrial center of Ukraine. One of the villages was called «Mandrikovka », the second — «Lotsmanka ».



Local local historians associate the origin of the name «Mandrikovka » with those who lived here at the end of the 18th century. Zaporizhzhya Cossack nicknamed «Mandrika », which (sorry) in conversation is used as simplified from «mandrivnik » It turns out, until the 18th century. villages at the beginning of the Dnieper thresholds did not exist? From the point of view of historical logic, this is excluded.

But let us draw attention to the fact that the words «mandrivnik —mandrik » are not in any Slavic language - only in Ukrainian: therefore, there is a special circumstance of its formation. Perhaps it is that the origin of the name of the village should be based on the fact of its special location at the beginning of the Dniprovsky thresholds — from the fact that all vessels sailing down the Dnieper necessarily made a stop here?

The ship traffic on the important water artery over time became more and more lively, and the wiring of ships through the thresholds required special training, experience and knowledge of many conditions, such as: the exact location of all available obstacles, whirlpools, the dependence of the water flow rate on time of year or weather conditions. Among the inhabitants of the village stood out those who began to engage in the wiring of ships through the thresholds professionally.

So, «conductor » in Hebrew — «madrach (madrík) », plural — «madríkím ».

Having fallen into the Slavic language environment, this word has undergone a corresponding change: it acquired the middle «n » (ma-n-drik), which is a consequence of its «readability » (layer fission) in the Slavic fonet, and the inhabitants of the village began, respectively, to call «mandriki <TAG

But the village near the first threshold became nodal not only for merchants who continued their journey to the mouth of the Dnieper and further — by sea, but also for those who chose «combined » method of movement: along the Dnieper to the thresholds, and then, shifting goods to pack animals, — to the southeast to the Don. or directly to It is understandable that the definition of «mandrik » becomes a native, denoting traveling people, in general, having acquired a form characteristic of the Slavic language, calling the profession: «madrík — mandrik — mandrivnik »[\[fifteen\]](#). Let us repeat: the word is unique in the sense that it exists only in the Ukrainian language and it has no analogues in other Slavic, since it has a special reason for its formation and is based on Hebrew root.

## 2

Apparently, due to the founding of the village at the beginning of the Dnieper thresholds, Cossack Mandrike will have to refuse birthright, especially since we know the rule of toponymic equivalence: the origin of the toponym on behalf of his own is equivalent to the origin of his own name from the toponym. And this means that the glorious Zaporizhzhya Cossack, who chose the right bank of the Dnieper opposite the first threshold as his place of residence, could just get his nickname from the place where he lived.

When, in connection with Muslim conquests in Central Asia and southeastern Europe, the number of merchant caravans on the Dnieper track decreased significantly, and in the middle of the X. trade union «Rada-Rus » ceased its activity, the original meaning of the word «mandriki » was forgotten. Those who continued to perform the functions of «mandriks » began to be called the understandable international word «pilots » — from here comes the name of the neighboring village — Lotsmanka. But this toponym deserves attention:

«*Lotsman*», — clarifies «Sea Dictionary », — Dutch word: so called *a specialist in the wiring of ships through underwater and surface obstacles noted in a special map called «lot»*. However, there is no explanation for why the card is called «» in either Dutch or languages of representatives of other maritime powers. But in Hebrew there is the verb «leocy » — «derive from something or from somewhere », and the impenetrable noun from it will give this very «lotion ».

Thus, the etymology of the toponym Mandrikovka led us to conclude that during the Early Middle Ages, in the village located at the beginning of the Dnieper thresholds, there were those who served and carried out trade and other caravans through a natural dangerous obstacle, as well as various kinds and purposes of swimming funds. .

In the toponym «Mandrikovka » we also received evidence of the presence and activity on the Dnirovsky waterway of Jewish merchants who founded a number of settlements here together with the Rus in ancient times.

We also pay attention to the fact that it is in the paradise of the first Dnieper threshold that the same geographical names are present as in the Volga region, where the eastern border of the Khazar Kaganat passed. Compare:

Samara — the left tributary of the Dnieper and Samara — the left tributary of the Volga; Sura — the right tributary of the Dnieper and Sura — the right tributary of the Volga.

### 3

The toponymic analogue of Dnirovsky Mandrikovka is also located far northwest of the Dnieper rapids, namely: on the Svir River, connecting the Great Lakes — Onega and Ladoga. In its middle reaches, Pig was also a — empty, as evidenced by the name of the area center of Podporozhye. But it turns out that there is another coastal village, the name of which is very, very revealing — Mandrogs. There is such evidence of the existence of the obese Mandroga:

*«The abbot Varlam, and Fedorii, the elder Bogdanov's son, and the elders of the Vazhittsky Monastery with Vasily with Olekshevich, and Yakov Levontievich, and with Vasilyevoy from Pokinarya about the lands of Manuev and his son Thomas Kulya, were sentenced[sixteen]) and about Tubozersky, about the Manuev of the land of his son Thomas »[17].*

The Svir River, linking the two Great Lakes among themselves, was also undoubtedly an important waterway, and such a similarity of the names of the Svirsky Mandroga and the Dnieper Mandrika (Mandrikovka), located precisely at the rapids and within the merchant path «from the Varangians to the Greeks », even the most biased critic of the above reasoning will not accidentally

on the Dnieper — Zaporozhye, Mandrikovka,  
on Svir — Podporozhye, Mandrogs.

Now it's clear why in the ancient Russian epic work the Dnieper River is called very revealing: «Izrai-rika », and in the name of the former Novgorod merchant Sadko, linguists see the transcription of the Jewish name Zadok not without reason.

### Zhidovy gate

In 1896 Rabbi Solomon Schekhter delivered a collection of manuscripts to Cambridge. stored in the synagogue of the Egyptian city of Fustat Misr. In 1962, analyzing these manuscripts, American philologist Norman Golb discovered a document dating from the first half of the X century. and representing the appeal of the Kiev Jewish community to the communities of other countries and cities with a request for help from a certain Yaakov-bar-Hanuk who went to a debt prison due to circumstances beyond his control.

Needless to say, this letter, called «Kiev », aroused great interest of historians[eighteen], for the very fact of its existence makes us take a fresh look at the history of both Kiev and the state of Kiev Rus. In the decoding «of the Kiev letter » a great merit belongs to the famous American Turkologist and media activist of Ukrainian origin Omelyan Pratsak.

We will not refer to the letter itself.[nineteen]but only to one of the many comments to him:

*«At 10 c. Kiev consisted of three clearly divided geographical components: Mount (Kholm Kiya), Kopyrev end and Podol ... The ancient Russian word «end » had a specific meaning for cities of early medieval eastern Europe. It designated a self-governing ethnic community .... in Kiev, the original ethnic community was called Kopyr. This is the name of non-Slavic origin, and as far as I know, no one tried to decipher his etymology .... «Kopyr » comes from the word «Kapyr » —early version of the name Kavar (Kabar) Kabir .... This etymology confirms the fact that the inner city of Kiev was originally inhabited by Khazar cavers*

(cappiers) .... Kopyrev had the end in the 12th century. two gates. The Podolsky gate connected him with Podol, a commercial-industrial suburb.

«Zhidovskiy » (Jewish) gates connected «the city of Yaroslava » (Princely Kiev after 1036 grown from the old citadel) with the Kopyrev end. The western and southern regions of the rich Kopyrev end were still called «Zhidov » (« Jews » or «Jews ») in the 11-12 centuries. This name clearly indicates that the Kiev cavars (cops) professed Judaism. This confirms the connection of the cows with Kiev and Judaism.

In 945, the Varangian members of Igor's squad, Christians, confirmed the agreement with the Byzantine Empire in the Cathedral Church of St. Ilya, located somewhere in the trading suburb of Kiev on Podil. According to «Tales of temporary years » this church was located «Above the stream (Pochina) in the vicinity (end) of the Pasyncha conversation and (district) Kozare. The use of the polytonium Kozare does not need an explanation »[twenty].

Thus, from the above passage it follows that Kopyrev received his name from the word «hoof », which was the result of a number of phonetic transformations: cabyr-kabar-kavar-kapyri, finally, a hoof. That is the opinion of O. The prince.

However, in the combination of «Kopyrev end » — «Zhidovsky gate » there is a certain contradiction: why are the gates leading to the territory where the cavars lived called «Zhidovsky »? ABOUT. Pritzak resolves this contradiction, indicating that under the word «Zhidov » one should understand the form of religion, and not ethnonym, that is, the cavars (kopyri) professed Judaism — and hence the name of the gate. But why are Khazar kawars (kapyrs) opposed to Khazaras? Trying to justify your version, Oh. Pritzak approves the championship in Kiev kavar over Khazaras:

«in Kiev, the original ethnic community was called Kopyr ».

«This etymology confirms the fact that the inner city of Kiev was originally inhabited by Khazar cavars (caps) ».

But the carpets regarding their residence in Kiev are not mentioned anywhere, but the Khazaras are not just mentioned:

«And they went along the Dnieper, and when they sailed by, they saw a small city on the mountain. And they asked: «Whose town is this? » Those answered: «There were three brothers, Kiy, Shchek and Khoriv, who built this town and perished, and here we are sitting, their descendants, and pay tribute to the Khazaras »[21].

Yes, and Judaism is a Kavar O. Pritzak deduces «from the reverse » — from «names », linking Zhidov (Jewish Gate) with the Kopyrev end:

«This name clearly indicates that Kiev cavars (cops) professed Judaism. This confirms the connection of the cows with Kiev and Judaism »

But even if the Kawars were Jews (expectations), they could not capture their national name in the name Kiev «ends »:

«Let it be known that the so-called cavars came from the genus hazaras. It so happened that an uprising broke out against their power, and when the internecine war broke out, this former power of them [still] won. Some of them were killed, others, having fled, came and settled with the Turks in the land of the Pachinakites, became friends with each other and began to be called the Kawars »[22]

Specified «rebellion against its power, and when the internecine war broke out» happened at the beginning of the IXv. —means that until that time the cavars were called by a different name, and then the enemies of the Khazar could not be in Kiev. Therefore, the fall of the definition of «Kopyrev end » with cavars is not knitted.

But if you put on chronicle messages about the Hyprave End, the Zhidovsky Gate and the Khazaras who lived in Kiev on the fact of existence in Kiev already in the first half of the X century. a large Jewish community (which follows from the very existence of «Kiev letter »), then all

the revealed contradictions will receive explanations. However, first we will make a small clarification regarding the reasons for the formation of cities in antiquity. There are many such reasons, but still the main ones — are two:

the city began as a shopping center at the intersection of caravan tracks: first, parking spaces, storage facilities, marinas — representatives of different professions flocked here: carpenters, blacksmiths, shipbuilders and others who settled here and for whom the growing settlement was the main source of existence;

the city began as a princely domain, that is, as the residence of the prince, around which a squad, a servant, etc. settled.

Kiev was a classic example of the first option, since it was founded precisely as one of the reference points in trade between Western Europe and China. It is known that the original name of Kiev — Sambat and in this toponym, as already noted, is based on the Hebrew word «Shabbat».

Therefore, it is logical to assume that since the name «dokiva» was based on the Hebrew root, then the names of individual parts of the city could also have Hebrew words on their etymological basis.

Over time, the trade base (fortress) turns into the largest trading city, and just as the center of the princely city was the princely palace or castle and the adjacent area, — the customs point and trade area became the center of the trading city. So, in Hebrew — the language of some of the founders of Kiev — «copar» — «ransom, foam, vira»: the oldest customs located in Kiev was named after the owners of which were Jewish merchants-radanites. And immediately it becomes clear: why the gates leading to customs (copar) were called Zhidovsky: here «Zhidovsky» — ethnonym indicating the nationality of those who lived behind the mentioned gate.

Nevertheless, other representatives of the Khazar Kaganat (whose citizens were legally Jewish merchants) lived on another «end» Kiev, which was called «Kozare».

—

[1] Cit. by: L. N. Gumilyov. Ancient Russia and the Great Steppe. Thought M. 1989. p. 16.

[2] «PVL» under 863

[3] Prince the prophet Ezekiel.

[4] N. AT Pigulevskaya. «Name «Rus» in Syrian source 6v.». Academician Grekov on the day of the 70th anniversary. In Sat articles «Syrian sources on the history of the peoples of the USSR» M.1 941. p. 42 – 48

[5] Cit. by L. N. Gumilyov. From Russia to Russia. DIC. M.1 995. p. 357 – 359

[6] Cit. By B. AND. Fishermen. Kiev Rus and Russian principalities 12 – 13 centuries Science. M. 1982. p. 343.

[7] Al-Madudi. Gold mines and scattering of gems. Translation from Arabic, comments and indexes D. AT Mikulsky. Natalis. 2002.

[8] AT AND. Zakharov. «Tmutarakan and «The Word of Igor's Regiment». In Sat A word about the regiment of Igor. Comp. after. M. Science. 1988. p. 215.

[9] Cit. By B. AND. Fishermen. Kiev Rus and Russian principalities 12 – 13 centuries Science. M.1982. p. 344.

[10] L. N. Gumilyov. Ancient Russia ... p. 32.

[eleven] Cit. by L. N. Gumilyov. From Russia to Russia. DIC. M. 1995. p. 357-358

[12] Leo Deacon. History. Science. M. 1988.

[thirteen] G. AT Vernadsky. Uk. Op. p. 283.

[14] D. AND. Ilovaisky. The beginning of Russia. Moscow. Olympus: ACT, 2002. p. 69

[fifteen] For example: carpenter, stove maker

[sixteen] Pay attention to the names of the village of Kuzaran (Khazaran)

[17] It is not known when it was founded, but already existed in the XIV century, as can be seen from the 1391 hertz letter.

[eighteen] In addition to Russian and Ukrainian, for obvious reasons.

[nineteen] See N. Golb. ABOUT. Prtsak. Khazar-Jewish documents of the X century. Gesharim. M.1997.

[20] Ibid. p. 79.

[21] PVL. under 862

[22] Konstantin Bagryanorodny «About Empire Management »

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TAGS    ARKADY GAYSINSKY

PREVIOUS POST

**Alexander Mushailov: Like Gechtman Moses Meerovich ...**

NEXT ENTRY

**Bella Ezerskaya: End of RTVi?**

## 28 comments for “Arkady Gaisinsky: Exiled people. Ending”



**B. Tenenbaum** 01/13/2018 at 21:15

AK: « ... have you read about the geographical names associated with the names of Noah's grandchildren? So, you will laugh, but for example, the name “Meshcher's lowness ” is almost without treason associated with the name of Meshech, one of Noah's grandchildren. ... ».

==

What nonsense — but how much passion! Just « ... a valkyrie flight over a chicken coop ... »

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REPLY



**Avraam** 01/05/2018 at 16:56

Forced to once again recall the normalist theory of the origin of the word «Russia» — from Finnish «routi» — Swede, so their ancestors — were called the Varangians who reached the south of Finland and further to Old Ladoga. From Finnish «suomi» in Russian it turned out to be a bag, and from «routi» — Russia. In the annals came across «Ruos». There are other theories about the origin of the term, but, to put it mildly, they do not enjoy respect, although they are often patriotic.



REPLY



**Moshe** 01/05/2018 at 04:40

if you allow me to add about: «the fact of existence in Kiev already in the first half of the X century. a large Jewish community (which follows from the very fact of the existence of «Kiev letter»)»  
Also, until recently, I thought, but after getting acquainted with the work of K. Zuckerman «Kievan letter», where he writes that «eateries», which were translated as a coin, corresponds to a hryvnia or brand, the term snack itself is occasionally found in manuscripts in the 11th century. and does not occur at all in the 10th century. From this I had to conclude that «Kiev letter» does not belong to the Khazar period, also because under the Khazar rule of the owner of the letter, foreigners would not have chained in shackles, with respect



REPLY



**Arkady** 01/04/2018 at 23:33

Avraam!The author and, I believe, respected commentators have heard about the word «Ruotsi», denoting in the language of Finns and Estonians of Swedes. But (this is a disaster) the Swedes did not call themselves that. But «called» were just Swedes, and not the Finns or Estonians < However, it's good and ancient Russian «rus» cannot be detected».And the academician of Russian history B. Rybakov in the end was forced to admit that «the story of some kind of Scandinavian tale about the activities of Rurik got into the annals, and the New Towner, who did not know Swedish well, accepted the traditional environment of the king for the names of his brother. The credibility of the legend and, in particular, its geographical part is not great».

I wanted to reproach you in a flashy aplomb, but when I saw in your name two letters «a», I decided not to.



REPLY



**Avraam** 01/04/2018 at 17:24

It seems that neither the author nor respected commentators have heard the Finnish word \* ruotsi \* - Swede. In Russian, it turned into a \* Russia \* according to the same rule — Finnish \* Suomi \* - Finn sounds now like \* sum \* in the uncommon name Sumin. She lived in the Old Ladoga. And they arrived there from the island of Gotland no more than the 8th century. Everything else on this subject — boring fiction. Read Wikipedia. There is nothing to read there except quotes.



REPLY



**Arkady** 01/04/2018 at 11:51

Dear Asya! Non-argumented angry exclamations do not fit the definition of «comments » we accept them indifferently «and we will not » challenge «in accordance with the advice of a person worthy of respect.



REPLY



**Asya Kramer** 01/04/2018 at 00:10

Dear Arkady! I really like the depth of your knowledge. And if I want to clarify or even question some position, I will try to do it at your level. Unfortunately, — and I must openly warn you — few, at least those noted in Gosteva, are ready to somehow deepen their knowledge. Even the facts and information described in the literature and widely discussed, even biblical quotes, are unknown to them. Therefore, a conversation usually does not work. But this is not our fault.



REPLY



**Arkady** 01/03/2018 at 22:05

Mr. Bystritsky! You gave a good example of the fact that the origin of any toponym has its own history, which you can find out. Your loved ones are probably proud that it was with your participation that «Tasy was immortalized for pouring «Vorkutinsky » beer, just at this field ».



REPLY



**Arkady** 01/03/2018 at 21:23

Michael! Sausage is not from the general » col bassar » - « all meat », and from the originality of the form «kav basar » - «meat line » (in Ukrainian «tvbasa »). As you can see, Hebrew is a more accurate language than it seems to your slippers!



REPLY



**Arkady** 01/03/2018 at 20:39

«Meanwhile, without any al-Idrisi, it is known that the so-called Rus (something like an embassy) asked the emperor (Theophila, as far as I remember) for a pass to return home through the lands of the francs, because they were afraid to move the Dnieper through the steppes — and it was at the end of the 8th century, and the names of the ambassadors were

completely Scandinavian. And in the 9th century, «a kagan of Rus » raided Constantinople from Kiev, through the Black Sea — and all this years old, like 300 early Russia? »

G. Tenenbaum! Well, if we are talking about «Bertin Annals » then I will be grateful if you 1. Share the information where they mention the names of the Rus ambassadors (« Rhos vocari dicebant»); 2. explain why the candles (butts) call their king kagan (<TAGum1> rexThe described event dates back to 839 («In the summer of the Incarnation of the Lord 839th »). «The calling of the Varangians » according to «Time Years » - 862g.

I would also like to know where it is possible to clarify that the Rus raided Byzantium (Constantinople) from Kiev and under the control of «kagana »?

« In the year 6449 (941). Igor went to the Greeks. And the Bulgarians sent the message to the king that the Russians were going to Tsargrad: 10 thousand ships. »

«In the year 6452 (944). Igor gathered many soldiers to the Greeks ..... Hearing about this, the Corsunians sent to Roman with the words: «Here the Russians go, without the number of their ships, the ships covered the sea »

Did you really come from Kiev through the Dnieper rapids ?.



REPLY



**Scheinin Leonid** 01/03/2018 at 11:04

«City on the river », and not vice versa. That seems to be the general rule. For example, Vyatka.

But in the case of Moscow, it is tacitly assumed that the city gave the name to the river. So the general rule is wrong?

I think that is true. The village was not called MOSCOW, but Moscow. That is what Yuri Dolgoruky called it in a note in 1147 addressed to the book. Svyatoslav in Novgorod -\_North; «Come to me at Moscow ». That is (apparently) Gilronim was primary, and one must proceed from its interpretation. Although to some «Bullbeam » well fits in the head for a certain place — Moscow City. For some reason, historians DO NOT ask themselves why Yuri called Borovitsky Hill with his entourage not Moscow, but Moscow (Yu).

If you fantasize, then at the mouth of Yauza there was customs — there are still customs names there .- because according to Yauz from the river. Moscow was on a shipway to the Yauz Mytishchi, and there was a wolf to Klyazma. (der. Baskakovo, where apparently a baskak was sitting, taking the income of Yauz. Mytishchi). To cover the mouth of the Yauza from the Ushkoynikov was to be strengthened on Borovitsk Hill, i.e. nowadays Kremlin. Boyaria Kuchka, Moscow's guard, Yuri's execution for some kind of malfunction (lie?) — either by Customs, or by the failure to strengthen. He ordered the Hill to be surrounded by a log wall (fulfilled in 1156) From here we can assume that the book. Svyatoslav with his people, he called on Moscow to build a fortification on the Hill and sit there as his garrison.

Whether Svyatoslav came to Moscow — is not known.

[lbsheynin@mail.ru](mailto:lbsheynin@mail.ru)



REPLY



**Inna Belenkaya** 01/03/2018 at 08:11

Asya Kramer

January 2, 2018 at 22:45

6.Javan — Hebrew name Greece. The names Greece, Greece or Greece are found in the Old Testament five times, and always in the form of the Hebrew word Javan (Javan)

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Asya, I am ashamed to admit, I did not even know why Greece is called in Hebrew. Although she always asked this question. Now everything has fallen into place.





REPLY



**Asya Kramer** 01/03/2018 at 18:41

Inna, Madai (Medai) is an ancient publication of Iran — also the Hebrew word. I wonder if he has a semantic meaning or is it just a name?



REPLY



**Alex B.** 01/03/2018 at 00:57

Eugene Mayburd

Be sure to nominate and certainly give the first prize! I have long suspected that Moksha and Mordva came from Jews with the names Moshka (Moisha) and Mordka (from Mordechai)

Oh how many wonderful discoveries we have ... (what's next?)

.....

Wherever, dear EM, there is plenty of garbage, — will we wait scavenger? Unless — to nominate (and non-phemously!) in the scavengers two to three volunteers and start the New Age in History.



REPLY



**Asya Kramer** 01/03/2018 at 00:47

Answer Victor, who will ignore.

Your will. Just know that all t.naz. the annals are complete fiction with all sorts of ideological and political goals, written just yesterday (in the historical sense).

I quote you Tanah! Book of Being! It already recorded how the Earth was divided between the descendants of Noah. He ignores!

And so when you carefully read the texts at the following two links, I will ask you a sacramental question.

<https://creation.com/the-sixteen-grandsons-of-noah-russian>

[https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Таблица\\_народов](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Таблица_народов)

And why, in your opinion, — if you ever thought about it, — The Most High commanded to capture Canaan? Because the son of Hama Canaan “violated the ” convention! The descendants of Hama were given to Africa, but as the Bible says, Canaan liked the land in the East and he occupied it. And by distribution, it belonged to the descendants of Sim. Therefore, taking it was a legitimate and restoring justice business!



REPLY



**Asya Kramer** 01/02/2018 at 22:45

Here you are, Victor, placed a completely drop dead set of vocabulary garbage! I don't blame you for anything, God have mercy! Indeed, the dictionaries say so: "named after acid soil ". Or in honor of the lizard. Or to capture the word "unread " in the coming centuries. What will you take from them, from the ancient — wild people!

But!!! If you ignore the name of the grandson of Noah, the son of Japheth, Meshech as related to the name "Meshcher's lowness ", then you need to ignore all of the following:

1. Here is the genealogy of the sons of Noah: Shem, Ham, and Japheth. After the flood, their children were born. Sons of Japheth: Homer, Magog, Madai, Ivan, Fouval, Meshech and Firas. Sons of Homer: Askenaz, Rifat and Fogarma »
2. The first grandson of Noah mentioned in Scripture was Homer. He was the ancestor of the Kimmerians, who initially settled on the shores of the Caspian Sea.
3. Homer's sons were «Askenaz, and Rifat, and Togarma » (Genesis 10: 3). The British encyclopedia says that Armenians traditionally consider themselves descendants of Togarma and Askenaz. The limits of ancient Armenia extended to the territory of Turkey. The name of Turkey probably happened on behalf of Togarm. Others moved to Germany. Ashkenaz — so called Germany in Hebrew.
4. The next grandson mentioned by the Scripture — Magog. Joseph Flavius writes that those whom he calls the Magogitans, the Greeks called Skifami. According to the British Encyclopedia, the ancient name of the region, which today includes part of Romania and Ukraine, was Scythia.
5. The next grandson is — Madai. Together with Elam, the son of Sim, Madai is the ancestor of modern Iranians. Joseph Flavius says that the Greeks called the descendants of Maday Midian. 1 Later they were simply called Persians. Since 1935 they began to be called in accordance with the name of their country — Iranians. The Midians also «settled in India ».
6. Javan — Hebrew name Greece. The names Greece, Greece or Greece are found in the Old Testament five times, and always in the form of the Hebrew word Javan (Javan).  
The sons of Ivan were called: Elis, Tarshish, Kittim and Dodanim (Genesis 10: 4). All of them had family ties with the Greek people.
7. The next grandson — Tubal. Ezekiel mentions him with Gog and Meshech (Ezekiel 39: 1). Tiglat-palsar I, the king of Assyria, who ruled around 1100 BC, calls the descendants of this grandson Tabali. Joseph Flavius called them the Tobelites, (from them the names of Tbilisi and, by the way, Tobolsk).
8. Meshkh — the name of the next grandson of Noah, is the ancient name of the city of Moscow. Moscow is both the capital of Russia and the region that surrounds this city. One of the geographical areas, Meshcher's lowland, to this day is called by the name of Meshhekh, with virtually no change over the centuries.
9. According to Joseph Flavius, the descendants of Firas were called tyrants. The Greeks changed their name, and they became known as the Thracians. Thrace stretched from Macedonia in the south to the Danube River in the north and to the Black Sea in the east. Title Tiraspol — by Firas (Tiras).  
These are only the sons of Japheth. Will we ignore it?



REPLY



**Victor (Brookline)** 01/03/2018 at 00:06

Asya Kramer  
January 2, 2018 at 22:45

Here you are, Victor, placed a completely drop dead set of vocabulary garbage!... will we ignore?

////////////////////////////////////  
Of course we will! If it follows from the annals that the — meager is the name of the ancient fin. I have much more reason to consider delirious and illiterate garbage as saying that the word «of the » is happening on behalf of Noah's grandson. Well, how can you not recall the immortal words of Grandfather Krylov: «Trouble, since the cakes will begin to bake the shoemaker, / And the boots will drag the cake » ...



REPLY



**Asya Kramer** 01/02/2018 at 22:01

Under the new Year, literary delights appeared on the Portal with the word fucking. I thought then – but is it superfluous? Is it not far-fetched to real life? And today I realized — very vital! Just necessary! Because it allows you to express emotions in advance — before they affect digestion! Today I intend to take advantage of this invention.

Apparently, I was stuck, saber, at a time when information, an article or a book was DESERTED and remembered, but did not look through and did not forget! Not that now! Well, Mikhail would not once again pull to the pages of the portal a wet sausage (since the bass) — because there is already so much about it, saber-diribble, said. But we are writers! And not the memorizers!

And Faina would not once again refer to t.naz. “folk etymology”. After all, only recently,

Yes, at least this piece: (author — your humble servant):

“Today I once again gave a lecture by the late academician A.A. Zaliznyak “On professional and amateur linguistics”. It seems to me that in order to better understand its sarcasm, it is necessary to replace the word “amateur” with the word “fool”.

Here, for example, some drunken fool sits at the table and tells his drinking companion:

- You know, you're a real alcoholic!
- Why are you! I'll cut it right now! What kind of alcoholic am I?
- Of course, an alcoholic! Al whom is the face? That is whose face is red? Yours! So you're an alcoholic!
- Well, if so, then okay! Let's have a drink!

Or another example that he gives to prove the idiocy of lovers.

“... here we already hear from an amateur, for example, that the first syllable of the word mind or the end of the word khandra — is the name of the Egyptian god Ra, etc. ». In fact, this is a quote from ... the performance of the late comedian Zadornov too! He casts out a humorous joke as a scientific concept! Listeners laugh in the voice.

Meanwhile, Ak. Zaliznyak continues, “there may be no connection between words similar externally.” Really? Who would have thought!

Faina, what does etymology have to do with it? Wit writes Elena Bandas that the word “grain” is related to the Hebrew word for seed, sperm, and the word “youth” is related to the Hebrew word voiced “birth”. Is this folk etymology? Here Arkady

Jokers are a little better. They have already ceased to go into the essence of the discussion, but just know yourself joking!  
Tasya spilled some kind of liquid on the map — type «Whose face is red and fool (lover)! »

Yeah! - I want to pronounce this word with an American accent, it should sound silly here. But have you ever read about the geographical names associated with the names of the grandchildren of Noah? So, you will laugh, but for example, the name “Meshcher's lowness” is almost without treason associated with the name of Meshech, one of Noah's grandchildren. Yeah ... Bye, gentlemen, I vote for Tenenbaum. He still reads the texts, and quite thoughtfully, although not always accurately, works on the answers. In short, first place for BMT. The rest must catch up.



REPLY



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the name of the Priochka district, as well as the ancient Fin.-Ug. tribe living in this area (Ryaz., Tamb., Penz. Sponge), south-east. and east of the measure (see measure), etc.-Russian. a cave (certificates XIV – XVI centuries; see Barsov, Essays 240 and cf.). According to Mikkola (FUF 15, 62), it is identical to the name Imniscaris – one of the peoples subject to Ermanarih (Jordan, Get. 22), which he interprets as a muzzle. \* ?? eškär «beekeeper» from ?? kš, Barsov, ibid.). The Polovtsy subjugated this area (see Rasovsky, Semin. Kondakov. 9, 81), which explains the Turk. the nature of the later mehmies in the future. Ryaz., Penz., Simb. lips.; see Korsh, Ethnogr. Review 84, 116; cf. also Akhmarov, FUF Anz. 8, 22; Korsh, AfslPh 8, 644. The identification of the meager with the melancholy Herodotus (4, 107) is groundless, contrary to Kuznetsov (Etnogr. Review. 86,223). From the meager produced a tiny «disrespectful, impolite, clumsy», sarat. (Dal), «sour soil, unsuitable for agriculture and meadows», row. (Dal), cf. also a philistine «lizard», dial. (where?), Tabuistic name instead of lizard; cm. Zelenin, Taboo 2, 53.



REPLY



Oh how many wonderful discoveries we have ... (what's next?)



REPLY



**Inna Belenkaya** 01/02/2018 at 09:04

Asya Kramer

January 2, 2018 at 6:58

The magnificent disclosure of the toponymy — is not so small at all. In truth, this is a lot, a lot. It is so much that it even scares me. According to the logic of things, it is NOT SHOULD BE of such a massive Semi-Tech-speaking origin of place names and hydronimics. That's what you need to think about, not dispute the obvious.

Asya, I'll add an example to your words, although not from «toponymy and hydronimics», but also impressive, in my opinion. I sit down to drink coffee in the morning. On the milk bag I see an inscription in Hebrew (capetset) קפצט and under it a picture of a tossed man, as if explaining this word. But I was stopped by the sound combination «cape». I knew this word before, and we said it in the meaning of «the end», «it's over, it's gone». I open the Steinberg dictionary: — pull off, squeeze, jump cap. From this root the word nikpats — be compressed, crushed, die (Job. 24.24). The most interesting thing is that in Vicki the origin of the word «cape» (youth slang) is very widely discussed. A variety of versions are put forward: from the word «end», euphemism from an obscene word, from Latvian with the value «why», from the combination of words «end» and «kaput», from the Ukrainian «kopets» — boundary sign, and even funnier, like borrowing from the Russian — kapets (end, death). There are also other versions of — from the hero of a literary work named I. Kopets, who committed suicide from hopelessness, etc. How do you like it? This is so on the note to some gentlemen.



REPLY



**Grigory Bystritsky** 01/02/2018 at 14:50

I also have a note to some gentlemen on toponymy. I compiled with my comrades a consolidated geological and geophysical report on the Tambey field group (this is where the gas is now being liquefied and transported along Sevmorputi). In the north, the Tasy field is also located in the mansion, which has not yet been put into operation. The correspondent asked why such a name was given. I began to wag, then he himself came up with and wrote in the newspaper that in honor of TASS. And I wagged in Soviet times, because I named it after Tashi M., and not, say, Brezhnev. And Tasya was immortalized for the spill on the map of «Vorkutinsky» beer, just in this field.



REPLY



**Asya Kramer** 01/02/2018 at 06:58

Dear BMT, with the arrival and with the New Year!

I write to you only to greet and thank you for your activity in this topic that is so interesting to me. We will probably wait for your comment from the uv. Arcadia Gaisinsky, I think it will be fair.

I can touch on some “insignificant” moments. Small, but you know me — I can't keep silent 😊

You should not write in connection with historical fact such words as “as far as I remember”. It seems to me that you are in an

awkward position: you cannot remember this (especially this is not a sphere of your interests) and should not. It was only in a header memorized, and in our age knowledge is not valued by this.

The second one. The magnificent disclosure of the toponymy — is not so small at all. In truth, this is a lot, a lot. It is so much that it even scares me. According to the logic of things, it is NOT SHOULD BE of such a massive Semi-Tech-speaking origin of place names and hydronimics. That's what you need to think about, not dispute the obvious.



REPLY



**Mikhail** 01/02/2018 at 13:05

Dear Asya! Do not make my slippers laugh! Toponymy alone cannot be a scientific fact if it is not confirmed by real evidence. And it turns out like some «Russians » new «experts » Hebrew: the word «sausage » came from Hebrew «col bassar » (all meat).



REPLY



**B. Tenenbaum** 01/02/2018 at 13:39

Asya

1. Regarding «as far as I remember » and Theophila: « ... Rhos traveled through the Frankish Empire accompanied by Greek ambassadorors from the Byzantine emperor Theophilus, around 838 ... ».

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rus%27\\_Khaganate#Documentary\\_evidence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rus%27_Khaganate#Documentary_evidence)

2. Regarding the omnipotent toponymy: as long as the forefather Abraham left the land of Ur, is it not obvious that «**Uralvagonzavod » founded by Jews?** You can still significantly add that the root «UR », as well as «BR » (your copyright) came from the south ...



REPLY



**B. Tenenbaum** 01/02/2018 at 04:44

Dictionary Definition:

«Speculation (philosophy) — abstract reasoning, a type of theoretical knowledge that is derived without resorting to experience »

And here is — a typical example:

« ... It is known that the original name of Kiev — Sambat and in this toponym, as already noted, is based on the Hebrew word «Shabbat » ... ».

Actually, the brave «is known to » — is actually unknown: «Sambat » as the original name of Kiev, the author himself and

deduced, with amazing fever, leaving the fugitives from the defeated Judea as well on the Dnieper, and did not provide any evidence other than his own reasoning.

And then, based on his «discovery», which is accepted by him as a firmly established fact, the author moves on and adds «speculation number two»:

«... it is logical to assume that since the name «dokiva» was based on the Hebrew root, the names of individual parts of the city could also have Hebrew words on their etymological basis ...».

But if the name «dokiva» was NOT based on the Hebrew root, then everything else (preferably formulated as MODY HAVE) has no basis at all?

As I said last time: all this is «research». — pulling rubber bands onto a barn.



REPLY



**B. Tenenbaum** 01/02/2018 at 04:23

Let the local refusers of an unscientific approach forgive me, but in his work Arkady Gaysinsky demonstrates a truly scientific approach, etc.

==

A study built only on toponymy does not deserve the term «study»: the author «will find» exactly what he and «was looking for». We will be informed that such and / or such a geographer described such and / or such and such a people, called so-and-so — but at the same time ignore existing documents: for example, Byzantine chronicles, neatly dated, quite detailed, and complete details, which are confirmed by other sources of — for example, diplomatic correspondence with Frankish kings.

Here is a small concrete example: here is a short quote:

«... On the Taman Peninsula, which is reliably known, was the city of Russia — it was in the middle of the XII century. mentions an Arab traveler al-Idrisi ...».

Meanwhile, without any al-Idrisi, it is known that the so-called Rus (something like an embassy) asked the emperor (Theophila, as far as I remember) for a pass to return home through the lands of the francs, because they were afraid to move the Dnieper through the steppes — and it was at the end of the 8th century, and the names of the ambassadors were completely Scandinavian. And in the 9th century, «a kagan of Rus» raided Constantinople from Kiev, through the Black Sea — and all this years old, 300 early Russia?

There is a guide «on Dniprovsky thresholds» compiled in Byzantium — all the names are Scandinavian. Is this reflected in an Arab traveler?

In short: instead of a detailed excursion into the Byzantine history, I will give just a short link to well-known things:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rus%27\\_Khaganate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rus%27_Khaganate)

Unfortunately — in English. But Ms. A. Kramer is somehow American, and speaks English ...



REPLY



**Asya Kramer** 01/02/2018 at 01:56

What to say ... Complete admiration!

Let the local refuseniks of an unscientific approach forgive me, but in his work Arkady Gaysinsky demonstrates a truly scientific approach, as he should be understood: he does not prostrate himself before the authorities, but very politely and evidently decodes the unfoundedness of their messages. This is the first scientific approach.

The second one. Today, he is making, perhaps, one of the main conclusions necessary for historical science to overcome the crisis. The conclusion is this: we know little! We know almost nothing! And very often — do not want to know! «Historical truth? And who actually needs it?!»

Third. I have long suspected, however, I was even sure that with the arrival of thousands of our people — persistent and inquisitive — in Israel, a new milestone in the study of history will begin. This is the same Ashkenazi nastyrdom and curiosity, the ability to analyze (and why do you think so much among Ashkenazi Nobel laureates and avant-garde in any industry? That is precisely from these blessed qualities!) plus the development of the ancient language, (such a development that no scientist has ever dreamed of!) gave an amazing result. And this is just the beginning! Pandora's box is open! And please, dear edition, without putting it in a long box, (for it can be a Pandora's box, from which everything will spread), — bring Arkady Gaisinsky to the nominees for the NAUKI category! If one of the respected jury votes against this candidate, ask him to substantiate his opinion. Scientifically!



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« Jan

FRESH NOTES

Shmuel Danovich: From Leningrad to Athens. And back. 1983 year

Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe

Victor Sokolovsky: Inevitability of the word

Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes

Alexander Lokshin: About Poetic Thinness and Woolness

FRESH COMMENTS

- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Kramm** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Sam** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
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- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Michael Vernik** to record Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes
- **Sam** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?

- **Lev kabzon** to record Michael Vernik: Fighting scenes
- **Vladimir U** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **L. Berenson** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Ella Graifer** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Valerian Bromov** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Lev Madorsky** to record Victor Sokolovsky: Inevitability of the word
- **Sonya Tuchinskaya** to record Nelly Epelman-Sterkis: Want — believe you want — don't believe
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Inna Belenkaya: «The language of antiquity is the language of childhood ... »
- **Zvi ben dov** to record Shoma Davidovich: MADE OR AGREEMENT?
- **Inna Belenkaya** to record Inna Belenkaya: «The language of antiquity is the language of childhood ... »

MET

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